The Bombay Gazette,

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FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL EARLY IN JUNE.—The A 1, Clipper Ship STAR OF THE SOUTH, 1,200 Tons, R. Renner, Commander, has comfortable accommodation for first-class Passengers. For terms apply to Captain Renner on board, or to Messrs. W. NICOL & Co. A few second-class Passengers can be taken on reasonable terms.

FOR CALCUTTA.

TO SAIL ON THE 4th PROXIMO.—The A 1 Clipper Ship GEM OF THE OCEAN, for Passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

THE first-class French Ship UNION, will sail for the above Port in the beginning of next month. For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Kurrachee, TOMORROW, SATURDAY the 31st instant, at 5 o'clock P. M. touching, should inducement offer, at Porebunder and Dwarka.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c. as above.

30th May 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast-sailing Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain Shepherd, will start for the above Port THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 5 P. M.

For Freight and passage apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 30th May 1862.

FOR SURAT.

Last Trip of the Season.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer PHLOX, Puddicombe, Master, will start for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 2nd June, at 5 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply at the Steamer's Office in Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 30th May 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast Sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. Van Wullen in charge, will leave for the above Port, TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at noon.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at Office Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast-sailing first Class Steam-ship MANCHESTER, C. W. McDonald, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers, her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first Class Passengers, will leave for the above Port TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 P. M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram Kakaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM,
Bombay, 30th May 1862. Manager.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Victory*, are requested to send off Boats to receive their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

FORBES & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Childwickbury*, are requested to send off Boats to receive their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks of vessels and steamers and grant Policies on behalf of Reliance Marine Insurance Company of Calcutta payable in Bombay, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghae and London.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.
Bombay, 19th March 1862.

NOTICE.

THE "ISKUNDERSHAH," commanded by Captain Mohammed bin Hamees, will leave this Port for Zanzibar in a few days. All claims upon the Ship, therefore, are to be sent to His Highness's Agent, Cassim Natha, on or before Friday, the 30th instant. Captain Mohammed Bin Hamees is proceeding to England on furlough Overland.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that any person or persons who may have any claim against Gunputrao Sadasewjee and his Son Ramchundra Gunputjee, Hindoos, residing on the Girgaum Pallow Road, or either of them, are hereby required to produce his, her or their respective claims for adjustment before Messrs. Kelly & Hore, Solicitors, Bombay, at their Office on the Bombay Green, within eight days from the date hereof.—Dated this twenty-third day of May, 1862.

NOTICE.

TRAVELLING BETWEEN SHOLAPOOR AND HYDERABAD DECCAN OR SECUNDERABAD.

MAHOMED ALLY JAMADAR & SONS beg most respectfully to inform the Public, that they have established a Bullock Transit Train from Sholapore to Hyderabad Deccan or Secunderabad, for the conveyance of Passengers, Luggage, and Merchants' Goods from 1st May 1862, and request the patronage of the Public.

The rates are as follows:—

For 1st Class Conveyance Shigram	Rs. 50 each.
For 2nd Class Conveyance Country Carts	,, 25 each.
For 3rd Class Luggage Carts	,, 20 each.

For Luggage or Goods less than a cart load a charge of Rs. 1-8-0 per Bengal Maund will be made.

The Passengers will be conveyed to Hydrabad or Secunderabad within four days.

Luggage and Goods will reach these places after eight days.

For further particulars apply at the Transit Office, near Railway Station at Sholapoor, and in Bombay to Succaram Dewrow, Proprietor's Agent in Hunman Gullee, without the Fort.

MAHOMED ALLY JAMADAR & SONS.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. STEPHENS have on Commission Sale, a pair of stylish Bay Arab HORSES, young, sound, and standing 15 hands high. To be seen on giving one hour's notice.

FOR SALE.

FORTY-EIGHT REELS LEAD PIPE:—

12 reels	½ inch.
12 ,,	¾ ,,
12 ,,	1 ,,
12 ,,	1¼ ,,

Apply to
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

THE THREE ARMS.

BY Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*.

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ON THE ESPLANADE.

THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, May 30th, and every succeeding evening during the week, Grand and Novel Equestrian Entertainments, commencing at half-past Eight.

The Proprietor begs to announce to the Inhabitants of Bombay, that in consequence of the Building now erecting at Poona not being completed, he is enabled to give six more performances on

Friday .... ,, 30th
Saturday .... ,, 31st

which will be the last half price performance given in Bombay. Box office open every day from 11 to 2, where tickets may be had and places secured. Smoking prohibited in the building.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are now prepared to grant Insurance against Fire on every description of property on behalf of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

STENHOUSE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th May 1862. Agents in Bombay.

NOTICE.

DR. J. N. McDOUGALL, Surgeon, has commenced practice and can be consulted on any branch of his profession after eleven o'clock A. M.

Forbes Street, Fort. (Adjoining the premises occupied by Messrs. Peel, Cassels & Co.)

NOTICE.

TO THE CLERGY AND TRUSTEES OF CHURCHES.—Landing ex *Mary Shepherd*, Tent (Sacramental Wine) at Rs. 29 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of

LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 17th April 1862.

Hindostan (Singhbhoom) Copper Company, Limited.

Shares Rs. 50 each—Deposit Rs. 10 per share.

APPLICATIONS for the remaining Shares reserved for Bombay Presidency will continue to be received by the Central Bank of Western India, or by the undersigned, the Agents of the Company.

26, Apollo Street. Messrs. MACNEE & Co.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED ON 25th INSTANT.

		Rs.	As.
Home News	April 26 and May 3	1	0
Saturday Review	April 19 & 26, & May 3	1	14
Bell's Life	April 20 & 27, & May 4	1	14
Naval and Military Gazette	April 19 & 26, May 3	1	14
Weekly Freeman's Journal	April 19 & 26, & May 3	1	8
Weekly Dispatch	April 27 and May 4	1	4
Lady's Newspaper	April 26 and May 3	1	4
Railway Times	April 19 & 26, & May 3	1	14
Edinburgh News	April 19 and 26	1	0
Jackson's Woolwich Journal	May 1	0	8
Evening May ...	April 18 to May 2 (6 papers)	2	8

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ENGLISH AND FRENCH Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boot and Shoe Mart, Hummum Street, Bombay and Poona.

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THE RED BOOT.

READY MADE BOOT & SHOE WAREHOUSE Just received ex *Vernon*—

		Rs.
Elastic	Patent Leather Boots	14 p. pair
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HAS the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out-stations that she has just received Overland the following, viz:—

Ladies Hats richly trimmed with Velvet and Feathers.
Crinoline and Straw Hats for Children.
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White and Black Barège Burnouzes.
White and Black Lama ditto.
Colored and Striped Mohair for Dresses and Burnous.
White, Black and Colored Lama Shawls.
Large Woollen Plaid Shawls.
White and Colored Ostrich Feathers and Flowers.
Steel Petticoats and French Corsets.
Invisible and Fancy Hair Nets.
Lace and Tulle Bridal Dresses.
White Lace and Tulle Square Bridal Veils.
Bridal Wreaths and Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.

ALSO,

Rich Silk, and Grenadine Dresses.
Fancy, and Checked *cheap* Silks.
Embroidered Muslin and Tarlatan Dresses.
Mohair, Barège and Muslin Dresses.
White, Black, and Colored Glacé Silks.
Black Barège, Mohair, and Half Mourning Muslins.
Black Crape Collars and Sleeves.
Plain White hemmed Collars and Sleeves for Mourning.
Embroidered Muslins and Lace Collars and Sleeves.
Square Embroidered Muslin Chimisettes.
Zouave Jacquettes and Vests.
Head Dresses in Velvet, and Flowers.
Fancy Fans and Spotted Veils.
Velvets, Ribbons, Trimmings, Buttons, &c.

"Wedding and Mourning orders, carefully and promptly executed."

N. B.—Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or no notice will be taken of them.

No 7, Byculla Road.

S. D'ESPERANCE & Co.

WHOLESALE, AND RETAIL OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT—The Gentlemen of Bombay will find this an excellent opportunity to purchase every description of DRESS guaranteed of the very best material, and at the lowest possible prices for cash.

S. D'E. & Co. having just received from England per Overland mail—

A large and well selected stock, consisting of a variety of West of England Woollen Cloths, Fancy Tweeds, Flannels, &c. adapted for the climate. Also, a new stock of Hats, and from the best manufacturers.

S. D'E. & Co. particularly calls the attention of gentlemen, to their black Silk Dress Hat, which cannot be surpassed in quality.

A quantity of white Cambric and Long Cloth Shirts, Collars, Neckties, Hosiery, Wool Wrappers, Railway Rugs, Silk, Alpacca and Gingham Umbrellas.

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.

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Patent Leather Boots, Elastic Sides.
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Patent Leather Shoes, various.
Every description of Military and Naval Uniforms *to order*, much lower in price, than any other Establishment.
Staff Officers supplied on very moderate Terms.

WEDDING, VISITING CARDS, &c.

ORDERS for the above will be executed with *particular* care under the supervision of a European artist. A plate, engraved (Rs. 3) and 100 Cards printed (Rs. 2) Wedding Envelopes from annas 4 to annas 8 per pack. Only Messrs. De La Rue's best Stationery used. The above are for Cash only. Established 1846.

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ALSO

A series of 45 Photographs illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona; over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen-book lies in the office of the undersigned to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

THOMAS CRAWFORD.
Bombay, 5, Marine Street.

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS hereby call the attention of the public to the following, clause I of Schedule B of Act X of 1862. This Act will come into operation from and after the 1st day of June next; and after that date the Commissioners can receive no application whatever except on stamped paper of the proper value.

By order
W. TRACEY.
Clerk to the Commissioners.
Bombay Municipal Commissioners' Office, 29th May 1862.

Clause I. Schedule B.

"Applications presented to the Collector of Customs at any Presidency Town, and applications presented to the Municipal Commissioners or to any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace under Act XIV. of 1856" must be on stamped paper of the value of one (1) anna.

TO LET.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED BUNGALOW, with good furniture, on Malabar Hill, from the 15th June to the 31st October 1862.—Apply to Z., at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Bombay, 29th May 1862.

TO LET.

PREMISES in Apollo Street. Apply at the office of Mr. H. G. Briggs, opposite the Secretariate.

TO BE LET.

A FINE COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill, lately vacated by J. P. Bickersteth, Esq. Apply to CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY, Musjid Bunder.

TO BE LET.

With Immediate Possession.

A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, Church Street, suitable for Offices, with extensive Godowns below. Apply to

BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA.
Church Street, No. 5, 28th May 1862.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Love Lane, lately vacated by Mr. E. Marshman. Apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

FROM the 1st PROXIMO.—A newly built House in Mount Road, at present occupied by Mr. J. C. Ross. Apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

TWO LARGE GODOWNS, suitable for stowing Cotton, &c., and situated near Chinch Bunder. For Terms, &c., apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.—The first and second Floors of an Office, in Rampart Row. For further particulars, apply to

LEGGATT & Co.,
3, Rampart Row.
Bombay, 15th May 1862.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION—The upper floor of an Office, in Nesbit Lane. For further particulars, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 3rd May 1862.

TO LET.

FROM THE FIRST JUNE NEXT.—The Spacious and Airy Apartments, at present occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

May 5th, 1862.

TO BE LET.

AN AIRY AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE, No. 103, situated in Small Colaba, opposite to Messrs Remington & Co., Cotton Mills. Apply to MANECKJEE NOWROJEE, Cabinet Maker, No. 32, Medow Street, Fort.

TO LET.

AN AIRY UPPER-STORIED SMALL BUNGALOW, near the sea-shore at Girgaum, near the Portuguese Chapel. Apply to Mr. Rustomjee Merwanjee Narealwalla, at Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and Co.'s., No. 1, Hornby Row, Fort.

TO LET.

A SMALL AND COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, suitable for a single gentleman, and a water well in the Compound, situated in the Nesbit Lane, Fort, and also Stable for Horses and Carriages situate in Mody Bay with supply of Vehar Water; also a large and commodious Bungalow, situated at Grant Road with stable and outhouses, and a large Godown with supply of Vehar Water, apply to Dossabhoy & Byramjee & Co., Nesbit Lane, No. 3, Fort.

MESSRS. N. SORABJEE & Co.

House, Commission and General Agents, and Registrars of Domestic Servants, &c. Bell Lane, No. 2.

BUNGALOWS, &c., TO BE LET, as follows:—

2 Bungalows in Byculla—5 Bungalows on Malabar Hill, 1 is furnished—3 in Mazagon—1 in Girgaum—2 in Colaba, Beach Road, facing the sea—2 in Grant Road.

2 well commodious and airy Bungalows, in Breach Candy.

1 splendid House, in Fort—3 extensively large rooms for Offices.

3 Bungalows in Sattara—"Ruby Cottage," "Pearl Cottage," and "Rose Cottage."

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

One extensively commodious Bungalow with many outhouses, &c., situated in the best position in Horse Artillery Lines, Poona. As for plan, rent, value, and other particulars apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.

N. B.—Also four houses and two shops to let in the Fort.

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TOPICS OF JURISPRUDENCE; or Aids to the Office of the Indian Judge. By John Bruce Norton, Esq., Barrister at Law. One large Volume, 614 Pages.

Price Rs. 15 in Bombay. Rs. 15¼ to outstations.

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

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THE UNDERMENTIONED GOVT. OF INDIA BANK NOTES having been stolen from the undersigned, the Public are cautioned against receiving the same; and any one who will give such information as may lead to their recovery will be handsomely rewarded. Rupees 100 each, Nos. 20149, 08020, 11162, 17972, 09972, 23669, 07651.

J. D'LANGE,
Commander *Bussorah Merchant*.

WANTED.

FOR THE BAND OF HIS EXCELLENCY MOOKTEEAR-OOL-MOOLK SALAR JUNG BAHADOOR, the undermentioned Musicians:—

1 Solo Clarionette player.
1 First Cornet and Piston player.
1 First Trumpet player.
1 A Piccolo player.
2 Euphonia players.
1 Bombarda player.

Musicians wishing to enter His Excellency's service, and those ought to be acquainted well with the above Instruments, are requested to apply to J. De Souza, Esq., Director of Music H. E. 1st. N. N. T., Chuddaghaut; or to Captain W. R. Round, Commanding H. E. 1st N. N. T. Chuddaghaut. From either of these gentlemen full particulars regarding Pay, Clothes, &c. can be obtained.

All letters must be prepaid.

VACANCIES.

AT No. 3, FORBES STREET, FORT, for RESPECTABLE BOARDERS.

Directory and Morning Papers on the Table.

3, Forbes Street. THOS. GAYNOR.

BASS & Co.'s BEER IN WOOD.

LAST October brew, now ready. Apply to

LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.

A LIGHT SOUND BURGUNDY, at Rs. 20 per dozen. Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

CALICUT COIR MATTING FOR THE MONSOON. Apply as above.

WHICH IS THE BEST BRANDY?

TRY B. FRERE & Co.'s BRANDY of Cognac. Apply to Dinshaw Ardaseer & Co.

Bombay, 27th May 1862.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. J. & A. WHITE & Co.'s WINES as follows:—

Pale Sherry, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, in quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, in Pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to G. S. KING & Co.

BURDON'S WINE.

A CONSIGNMENT of the above favourite PALE SHERRY WINE in cask, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.
Sole Agents.

GIBB AND BRUCE'S WINES.

PALE SHERRY, Green Seal......Rs. 22 per dozen.
Do. Red Seal ...... ,, 24 ,,

A Consignment of the above favorite Sherries has just been received by the undersigned and is now for sale.

MACNEE & Co.,
Merchants & Agents.
26, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.

THE following Brands of Extra fine Clarets:—

St. Julien Medoc	Rs. 18	per doz.	Quarts.
Pope Clément	,, 21	,,	,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 22	,,	,,
Chateau Laffitte	,, 26	,,	,,
Chateau Margaux	,, 26	,,	,,
Chateau Haut Brion	,, 27	,,	,,

MACNEE & Co.
26, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.

CARBONELL'S PORT.
RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.
BARTON & GUESTIER LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

For Sale at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

A FRESH BATCH of the following Wines, &c., direct from Bordeaux:—

Superior "St. Estèphe Claret," No. 1 and 2.
Burgundy Wine in quarts.
Do. do. in pints.
Léoville and Sauternes.
Champagne "Moët & Chandon."
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COCKS, STOP, BIB, and BALL ½ to 1¼ inch.
STEEL, BLISTER, very best Rs. 20 per cwt.
VICES, PARALLEL, and BENCH, 4 to 7 inch.
ANVILS, SMITH'S, and SWAGE. HAMMERS.
DRILLING MACHINES. JIM CROWS. LATHE CARRIERS.
COIR MATTING in Rolls, 60 feet by 3 feet—Rs. 12-8.
BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
PUMPS, Double Action, LIFT and FORCE combined.
DITTO, LEVER from 3 inch 3 inch barrels.
HINGES, very handsome, English-made, for Godown Doors, Factories, Spinning Mills, &c.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

Nusserwanjee Sorabjee & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. Nusserwanjee finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A. M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P. M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P. M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

NEW HARMONIUMS.

HERBERT & Co. have a few superior first Class Harmoniums of the following description and prices:—

A ROSEWOOD PERCUSSION action 14 Stop Alexandre Harmonium of great power when played full—Rs. 750.

AN OAKWOOD ORGAN Harmonium with ornamental front, fitted with metal pipes like a Church Organ; the stops in this Instrument are well voiced and full in tone; it stands 8 feet high and has one row of Keys—Rs. 650.

LARGE HARMONIUM in polished Oak case, having two rows of keys and 16 stops, the upper row of keys produce a very soft and flute-like quality of tone. This Instrument is well adapted for Organ Music, and is worthy the attention of organists—Rs. 700.

* ROSEWOOD HARMONIUM ordinary make—plain action 16 stops—Rs. 600.

* ROSEWOOD HARMONIUM with all the contrivances invented among the best makers, for converting it into a perfect DRAWING ROOM INSTRUMENT; the mechanism is so arranged as to give effect to every musical idea hitherto known in the science, and the most perfect crescendo and diminuendo are produced almost instantaneously;—in short this perfected Harmonium will render any music played upon it as beautiful as it may be varied.

These Instruments keep in good order and never want tuning; important considerations in India.

Size, 4 feet 4, by 2 feet 4, height, 3 feet 4 inches,—There are 16 draw stops all of exquisite richness, including the new stop, "Voix Celeste."—Rs. 900.

* OAKWOOD Do.—precisely as above in every respect:—but of richly polished brown Oak wood—Rs. 900.

* OAKWOOD Do.:—precisely as above in every respect:—but of richly polished brown Oakwood—Rs. 900.

OAKWOOD, POLISHED:—with 16 Stops,—double wings for producing the "Swell;"—percussion action, &c.: a grand and powerful Instrument and very strongly made;—covered with zinc plate underneath, well adapted for a Church—Rs. 850.

ROSEWOOD 14 STOPS, with the percussion action, possessing a very rich tone:—one of Alexandre's make,—a good substantial Instrument, quite new and in perfect order.—Rs. 750.

* ROSEWOOD HARMONIUM two (2) rows of keys: a first class Instrument perfect in every respect—Rs. 850.

* ROSEWOOD Do. two (2) rows of keys similar to the above of rich and powerful tone—Rs. 850.

* ROSEWOOD Do. soft power;—with 8 Stops, plain action, suitable for a small Church or Chapel—Rs. 400.

A few second hand Harmoniums are on sale at low prices;—open to any reasonable offers. Residents in India are respectfully invited to select from the above list which for variety and excellence is equal to any collection in London. The Instruments can be warranted;—having undergone a "securing" process which if understood is seldom heeded by the makers at home.—H. & Co. have an Assistant who has been employed at Alexandre's factory in Paris, and is perfectly competent to render the beautiful workmanship in those instruments secure from the effects of climate and the ordinary circumstances attending their use in India.

HERBERT & Co.
May 1st 1862, Rampart Row, Bombay.

N. B.—Those Instruments noted with an asterisk * are on their way—the ship having left the London docks in March. They are expected here in all June meantime orders will be registered. The others are now on view and sale.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

Bombay Gazette Office,
Friday, 30th May 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 05/1 d. to ¼d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 07/16d. to ½d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 03/16d.
Calcutta	Sight	1 Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight......	Par.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 217 to 217½ per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	71 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	33½
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	84 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	100 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	11½ do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	38 do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	1½ Prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 4 Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 5 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway......	1,000	2½ do.	Noml. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,500 p. sh.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,300 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company.........	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company......	2,500	[p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	Rs. 150 Prem.
Do. New Shares..........	625	......	Rs. 40 dis.
Do. New Shares..........	625	......	Rs. 40 do.
Victoria Spinning Co......	5,000	......	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	1500	......	Rs. 500 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	......	Rs. 500 do.
Manockjee Pitti's Spinning and Weaving Co..	550	......	Rs. 150 do.
Throstle Mill Company...	4,000	......	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company..	4,500	......	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
,, Loan 1835-36	95 to 95½
,, Loan 1842-43	95 to 95½
,, Loan 1854-55	95 to 95½
New Five Per Cent. Loan	106½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	113 to 113½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each.....................	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes..................	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus..................	,, 250 do.
Mexican Dollars..................	,, 227 do.
German Crowns..................	,, 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces..................	,, 205
Bar Silver	,, 106-5/16
Gold Leaf	,, 16-5

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ...	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 2s. 6d.
,, (Seeds)...........	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready......	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
,, (Seeds)...........	None offering.
To Hull	No offers.
To China................	Do.
To Clyde................	Do.

PRICES CURRENT (May 29th, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :	Per candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs. 237 to 238
New Dhollera, and Bhownuggur	,, 235 to 237
New Oomrawuttee	,, 218 to 220
New Compta, ...	,, 225 to 226
New Dharwar Sawginned	,, 290 to 291
New Barsee, and Nuggur	,, 205 to 210
New Veraval	,, 215 to 216
Khandeish	,, 200 to 205
New Poratchee	,, 218 to 220
New Accote	,, 227 to 228
New Manglore............	,, 218 to 220

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,605 @ 1610

SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at	Rs.	6-3 to 6-4 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat........	,,	7-4 to 7-5 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White).........	,,	33 to 34 nominal.
	,,	37 to 38 nominal.
Nigger (Nominal)...	,,	27 to 28

OPIUM MEMORANDUM for the week ending Tuesday, 27th May 1862.

Years.	Passes Granted. Up to 10th May 1862.	Passes Granted. From 11th to 16th May 1862.	Passes Granted. Total.	Imported into Bombay. Up to 20th May 1862.	Imported into Bombay. From 21st to 27th May 1862.	Imported into Bombay. Lost on the Road.	Imported into Bombay. Total Imported.	Exported by Sea. Up to 20th May 1862.	Exported by Sea. From 21st to 27th May 1862.	Exported by Sea. Total.	Balance.
At Indore.											
For 1860-61 .... Chests.	...	...	*40,765	...	...	79	*40,624	39,924	137½	40,061½	562½
,, 1861-62 .... ,,	16,272	397	16,669	14,137	1,140	7	15,277	10,277½	1,700	11,977½	3,299½
At Ahmedabad.											
For 1860-61 ....Chests.	...	...	*4,163	...	...	13½	*4,149½	3,899½	50	3,949½	200
,, 1861-62 .... ,,	19	10	29	19	...	...	19	1	...	1	18

Detail of Exports from 21st to 27th May 1862.	Chests.
Of the Season 1860-61.	
Per Steamer "Armenian"	31
Per Steamer "Emeu"	156½
Of the Season 1861-62.	
Per Steamer "Armenian"	338
Per Steamer "Emeu"	1,362
Total...	1887½

* During the whole Season.

N.B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

Bombay Custom House, 28th May 1862.

(Errors excepted)
C. J. DAVIES,
Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P.D.

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
,, 3 do. ...... 1s. 11½d. ,,
,, 2 do. ...... 1s. 11½d. ,,
,, 1 do. ...... 1s. 11¼d. ,,
,, On demand ...... 1s. 11¼d. ,,
On Scotland do. ...... 1s. 11¼d. ,,
On Ireland do. ...... 1s. 11¼d. ,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight............ 1s. 11¼d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Accounts................................ 3 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months .... 4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. .... 5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. .... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or whenever on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.
R. B. [illegible],
Acting Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

Exchange.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.			or Rupee.
Ditto	at 4	ditto	1s. 1¾d.	do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 11¼d.	do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s. 11¼d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.........10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 6th May 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
4 Do. .... at 1s. 11¾d. ,,
3 Do. .... at 1s. 11½d. ,,
2 Do. .... at 1s. 11½d. ,,
1 Do. .... at 1s. 11¼d. ,,
On demand (Head Office) ...... at 1s. 11¼d. ,,

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittance.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. ; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

May 2nd, 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

The Corporation grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. .... 1s. 11¾d. do.
,, 3 do. .... 1s. 11½d. do.
,, 2 do. .... 1s. 11½d. do.
,, 1 do. .... 1s. 11¼d. do.
,, on demand ......
On Scotland do. ......} 1s. 11¼d. do.
On Ireland do. ......
On Paris, at 3 days' sight .... 1s. 11¼d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¼d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

Deposits.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards.. 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ...... 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ...... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ...... 5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

Remittance.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Commission.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ......Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business..................... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

Established in India in 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

Head Office.................. London.
Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Shanghai, Hong-Kong and Edinburgh.
Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
Reserved Fund, £200,000 (Twenty Lakhs of Rupees.)

The Bombay Manager of the Agra and U. S. Bank, Limited, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—

The London & Westminster Bank.
The Royal Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank (Ireland) (and Branches.)

The Bombay Branch, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight.............. 2s. 0d.
,, 4 months' sight.............. 1s. 11¾d.
,, 3 months' sight.............. 1s. 11½d.
,, 2 months' sight.............. 1s. 11½d.
,, 1 month's sight.............. 1s. 11¼d.
On demand ....
On Scotland ....} 1s. 11¼d.
On Ireland ....
Circular Notes.. 1s. 11¼d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

Interest Allowed.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Notice.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several loans of the Indian Government, and enforcement for payment of the interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address the "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Manager.

Bombay, 20th May 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
May 28	Kerata Roodreen.........	Nacoda ...	..Cochin 7 May.
29	Manchester (s).........	McDonald	...Surat 28 May.

Departures.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	To.
May 29	Coringa (s)	Grey	Kurrachee.
	Elphinstone (s)	Tonton.........	Surat.
	Emeu (s)	Rennoldson...	China, &c.
	Futay Moobaruck	Nacoda	Penang&Singapore

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, from Surat.—35 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Coringa*, to Kurrachee.—21 natives.

Per Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone* to Surat.—Capt. Shephard and 80 natives.

Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Futtay Shaw Allum*, R. Mitchell, bound to Calcutta.

Ship *Queen of India*, W. McGaray, bound to Liverpool.

Ship *Morning Star*, C. Mathews, bound to Liverpool.

Commenced Loading.

The ship *Wadiatool Rahimon*, for Singapore, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Thursday, 29th May 1862.

For London.

Earl of Balcarras.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Grey and Co.: 77 cases Hingda, 231 cwt., Jamsetjee Cursetjee.

Istambaul.—784 bags Saltpetre, 1,475 l. maunds, Ramcrustna Sazba and Co.

War Spirit.—250 bags Coffee, 375 cwt., Ralli Brothers ; 5 boxes Sundries, Pochajee Framjee ; 25 bags Coffee, 37½ cwt., Ralli Brothers.

Countess of Yarborough.—90 casks Fish Oil, 320 cwt., W. Nicol and Co. ; 18 cases Hingda, 50 cwt., Dharsee Bhimjee.

Burlington.—14 bags Coffee, 18½ cwt., W. Nicol and Co ; 90 bales Wool, 270 cwt., Abdool Tayeb Esabhoy.

For Liverpool.

Morning Light.—590 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

Douglas Castle.—500 bundles Country Galls, 250 cwt., Mooljee Goculdass.

Shard.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Canjee Toolseedass ; 51 bales Cotton, 178½ cwt., Muncherjee Hormusjee ; 99 bales Munjeet, 314½ cwt., Kellick Nixon and Co.

Electric.—30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Canjee Toolseedass ; 235 bales Cotton, 822½ cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Derigo.—59 bales Cotton, 206½ cwt., Panachund Kessowjee ; 80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Toolsidass Wagjee ; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Kessoo Waga.

Lyra.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Arabian.—500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Damodur Doongersey : 500 bundles Black Pepper, 250 cwt., Doongersey Gobjee.

Swithamley.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Jaitha Valubjee : 130 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., Mooljee Jaitha.

Star of the South.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Leckie and Co. ; 155 bales Cotton, 542½ cwt, Sewjee Sauzpall : 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Eduljee Shapoorjee.

Floating Light.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dinshaw Maneckjee.

Matilda Atheling.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Leckie and Co.

Northern Bride.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Leckie and Co.

Camperdown.—60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Ruttonsey Velljee ; 215 bales Cotton, 747 cwt., G. Adam and Co. ; 61 bales Wool, 183 cwt., 1 bale Cotton, Cullianjee Petamber ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 Bhimjee Geerdhur and Co. ; 33 bales Wool, 99 cwt., Rowjee Hemraz.

John Lynn.—1,000 bundles Linseed, 500 cwt., Damodhur Doongersey.

Zoboah.—400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Dyall Jairaz. ; 30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., 42 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Heerjee Khimjee.

Chance.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy ; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Purshotum Bhoodur.

America.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., J. Sigg and Co. ; 800 bales Cotton, 2,800 cwt., Kessoo Waga.

Albion.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Canjee Toolsidass.

Meteor.—100 bales Munjeet, 338 cwt., Visram Kessowjee.

Pericles.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Dyaldass Boochamull.

Dalkeith.—115 bundles Hemp, 105 cwt., Damjee Purshotum.

Themis.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Nursey Kessowjee and Co. ; 114 bundles M. Coffee, 57 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Ann Buckle.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 S. Pinto and Co.

Zulica.—35 bales Cotton, 122½ cwt., Dinshaw Dadabhoy.

Grace Darling.—120 bales Cotton, 420 cwt., Treebhovun Ruttonjee.

For Falmouth.

Victoria.—2,600 bags Linseed, 1,300 cwt., W. Nicol and Co. ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

For New York.

Mogul.—1,000 bags Linseed, 1,500 cwt., Lyon, Brothers and Co.

For Calcutta.

Gem of the Ocean.—1 box American Soap, 1½ cwt., Damodhur Runchor.

Asteroid.—86 packages Cowries, 110 cwt., Hajee Jacob.

For Singapore.

Wadiatool Rahimon.—8 bales Piece Goods, 300 corges, Ameerbhoy Woosman ; 8 bales Piece Goods, 806 corges, Mahomedally Gassemally ; 400 packages Wet Dates, 475 cwt., Hajee A. Nimajee.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY

450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ...	Bombay.
800	Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams	England.
264	Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster ...	Out of Commission.
946	Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought ...	Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt	Bombay.
499	Chenaub, 2 (paddle), Walton.........	River Indus.
1420	Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd	Bombay.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Collingwood	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 8 (schooner), Cookson ...	Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt	Andaman Islands
205	Cursetjee, (flat) Shaw	River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins	Suez.
887	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Etheridge...	Persian Gulf.
90	Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans	Madras.
274	Etherssy, (flat), McLaren... ...	River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), Wilbiam...	Out of Commission.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser,...	Bombay.
1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Tronson ...	Bombay.
616	Frere, 2 (paddle), Marsh	River Indus.
215	Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda ...	Bombay.
90	Georgiana, J. B. Bewsher, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
610	Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies ...	River Indus.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood... ...	Persian Gulf.
	Hornet, Dayman, (8, Sloop)	Bombay.
522	Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle	Neale.
499	Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck	River Indus.
151	Keddywarry, (flat) ...	...Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
	Kotree, (flat), O'Brien	River Indus.
700	Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James ...	Adaman Islands
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton ...	Bombay.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ...	Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	Bombay.
445	Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson...	River Indus.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner), ...	Kurrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton ...	River Indus.
610	Outram, (paddle), Neal	River Indus.
385	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ...	River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), White...... ...	Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker	Bombay.
800	Punjaub, 10, Foulerton	England.
208	Ravee, (flat), Ridge Williams...	River Indus.
385	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison...	River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley	Bombay.
610	Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones.	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ...	Bombay Harbour
258	Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyer ...	Persian Gulf
705	Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty ...	Aden.
1003	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Cruttenden ...	Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

For London.

676 Burlington, Howe—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May. 10)
393 Countess of Yarborough—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 20)
1488 Earl of Balcarras, Simonds—Remington & Co.(c.l. Mar 11)
1810 Istambaul, Deuchar—Jehanghir N. Wadia. (c.l. May 10)
905 Mary Shepherd—Martin, Young & Co. (c. l. May 16)
786 Morayshire, Mathers—Leckie & Co. (c. l. April 16)
579 Victory, H. Stephens—Forbes & Co.
1234 War Spirit, Lukes—S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. Mar. 24)

For Liverpool.

1162 Africa, Bowie,—J. Tanner & Co. (c. l. March 11)
1163 Ajmeer, Asplet—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 26)
1069 Albion, Thompson, S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. April 22)
1070 Alma, Brough—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. May 13)
1475 America, Finlay—Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 1)
963 Ann Buckle, Tomlinson—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. May 20)
938 Arabian Marshall—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 20)
1227 Argonaut, White—Ritchie Stuart & Co. (c. l. April 17)
1493 Broughton Hall, Rennie—Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 22)
639 Barbara, Rice—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. April 22)
2153 Bates Family, Hogg—Edward Bates & Co. (c. l. May 16)
680 Campbell, Meikle—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. May 26)
244 Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co (c. l. May 19)
1049 Chance, Martin—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Mar. 6)
885 Chevalier, Perkins—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee (c. l. Apr 28)
1046 Childwickbury, Faithfull—Martin Young & Co.
1333 Crescent, Ewing—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. April 7)
848 Dalkeith, Flucker—Ritchie, Steuart & Co (c. l. May 6)
1152 Dirigo, Brown—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. April 12)
666 Douglas Castle, Sleet—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c. l. May 17)
1106 Electric, Underwood—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. April 23)
743 Edith Byrne, Anderson—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 15)
617 Euphrates, Gwyther—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. May 27)
1139 Floating Light, Starkie—Rennie Scovell & Co. (c. l. May 28)
1090 Grace Darling, Bearse—M. N. Bhownugria (c. l. April 7)
1596 John Linn, Kavanagh—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 19)
1210 Levant, Feran—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. May 19)
884 Lyra, Chever—B. Cursetjee & Co. (c. l. April 23)
676 Matilda Atheling, Power—S. [illegible] & Co. (c. l. [illegible])
1831 Meteor, Porter—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. April 1)
2377 Morning Light, Gillies—S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. May 12)
1194 Monica, Will—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 5.)
986 Nell Gwyn, Clark—S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. May. 10)
853 Northern Bride, Browne—Remington & Co. (c. l. Mar. 19)
991 Pericles, Ferguson—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Apr. 22)
824 Rising Sun, Mickinnon—M. N. Bhownugria (c. l. [illegible])
1190 Royal Saxon, Brown—Dirom Hunter & Co. (c. l. May 29)
1235 Star of the South, Hainner—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Apr. 28)
1186 Sir Charles Napier, Ball,—B. & A. Hormusjee (c. l. Apr. 26)
1379 Sir J. Mandeville, Knight—Ewart, Latham & Co.
730 Swithamley, Weir—A Bell & Co. (c. l. April 30)
778 Shard, Curwin—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. May 12)
800 Themis, Rodgers—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 7)
1115 Tivoli, McPherson—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l April 1)
1138 Tornado, H. Amy—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 10)
839 Virginia, Davis—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 21)
750 Viscount Canning, Woodwin.—Wallace & Co (c. l. May 20)
705 William Chandler—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. May 19)
906 Zuleika, Riddell—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 24)
1305 Zoboah, Morrison—S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. May 14)

For Hull.

999 Union, Skilling—Bramhall & Co.

For New York.

800 Mogul, Spooner—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c. l. May 2)

For Falmouth for orders.

419 Victoria, Gibbs—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 22)

For China.

938 Clara, Barrow—Ewart Latham & Co.
725 Kennington, Edwards—Ritchie Steuart & Co.

For Hongkong.

477 Good Success—Sir J. Jejeebhoy Sons & Co (c. l. Apr. 12)

For Singapore

1201 Futtay Mombarack—Cursondass Verjdass (c. l. May 12)
763 Princess Somawatty, Roy—Eduljee Framjee & Co.
442 Wadiatool Rahimon, Foster—S. M. S. A. Lutiff (c. l. May 29)

For Madras Coast.

830 Thames, Latham—W. & A. Graham & Co.

For Tuticorin.

500 Holyrood, Deane—Wallace & Co. (c. l. May 26)

For Calcutta.

473 Asteroid, Gardiner—Heerjee Arut. (c. l. May 7)
400 Fort William, Castle. (c. l. May 19)
691 Gem of the Ocean—Stearns, Hobart & Co. (c. l. May 20)
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin. (c. l. May 12)
495 Union, Jerrari—Dossabhoy Cursetjee. (c. l. May 13)

For Zanzibar and Mauritius.

347 Rahmanee, Nacoda. (c. l May 5)

For Kurrachee.

450 Tilly, (s) G. M. Beyts—B. S. N. Co. (c. l. May 22)

For Mozambique.

74 Sullamattee, Nacoda—Sewjee Lalljee. (c. l. May 27)

Not Fixed.

348 Alice, Colman—Remington & Co.
672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
501 Bombay Merchant, Richard—Heerjee Arut.
559 Bussorah Merchant—Delange H. J. S. Deena.
209 Champion, Owen—Jewraz Sazen.
Carlew, Nacoda.
2017 Commodore Perry, W. Williams—Dirom Hunter & Co.
1145 Crown Point, Knapp—J. Reynolds & Co.
1019 Earl of Clare, Wilson—R. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy & Co.
Fazel Bhary, Nacoda.
654 Gloriosa, Wyeth—W. Nicol & Co.
495 Harriet and Jesse, Deshon—Forbes & Co.
1000 Iskundersha, Mahomed.
804 Joshua, W. Barttle—Coupland & Co.
155 Keerata Roodein, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.
Keerata Roodreen, Nacoda.
Le Harthee, Nacoda—Jairam Sewjee.
511 Lady Frankland, Nacoda—Jairaz Fazel & Co.
364 Lone Star, Dizer—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
661 Maid of the Seas, Stanwood—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.
524 Maria Gray, P. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan.
1149 Martin Luther, McCready—Graham & Co.
599 Nadershah, Box—Gopaldass Mowjee.
446 Nader Shah, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
Nantis, coda.—C. S. Sons & Co.
109 Nasarool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.
250 Nasry, Nacoda—L. Samjee.
132 Persian, Lavage—W. & A. Graham & Co.
549 Palembaug, Miller—D. H. Cama & Co.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.
800 Regina, Brown—Ruttonjee Edulljee.
450 Scindian, (s) Beyt—B. S. N. Co.
150 Shapoorjee Heerjee, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
183 Shakoal Ahmed, Nacoda—Aboo Buker.
363 Teazer, John Shaw—Hajee Mahomed Sedick.
1114 Veteran, A. Duncan—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1300 Behar, G. S. Brooks.
1200 Ganges, H. Wilkinson.
1600 Orissa, A. Parish.
1600 Pottinger. (Laid up.)
200 Singapore, G. A. Grainger.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

For London.

682 Excelsior, Sanderson—J. L. Dunolly & Co.

For Marseilles.

506 Goa, Bourdon—Volkart Brothers.
527 Ocean, Pourquier—S. Tyebjee & Co.
435 P. E. Caillol, Pépion.—Volkart Brothers.
441 Sansonnet, Huero—Volkart Brothers.

For Persian Gulf.

699 Sir J. Duke, Long—Fleming & Co.

For Bombay.

599 Governor Higginson, Craig—Fleming & Co.

Not Fixed.

210 Leading Star, Graham—J. L. Dunolly & Co.
411 Futteh Curreem, Nacoda.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—May 29.

Rammell, Captain H. S., Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Raipore.

White, Assistant Surgeon, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on medical certificate, from Ahmednuggur.

DEPARTURE.—May 29.

Alexander, Captain W. R., Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Ahmednuggur.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Thursday, 29th May 1862.

The 33rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.

The 23rd Regt. N. L. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. The Marshal of the House of Correction, is requested to make over to the custody of Constables Mahon and Bailey, Private Scott, 103rd Regt., who will be returned about 6 o'clock in the evening.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 28th May 1862.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to attend the School of Instruction at Poona from the 1st proximo :—

Staff Corps.—Captain W. Blackeny.

Lieut. C. H. Leprimanday, Aide-de-Camp to Major General Cunynghame, has been reported qualified in Hindoostanee for Staff employ.

Captain P. R. Nimmo of the 28th Regt. N. I., returned to duty without prejudice to his rank by permission of H. M.'s Principal Secretary of State for India on the 25th May 1862.

Referring to G. O. C. of the 28th January last, Major F. Loch, is to be considered as having been on duty from the 8th February to the 24th March 1862.

Ensign J. E. Kershaw, at present doing duty with H. M.'s 95th Foot, is attached to the 22nd Regt. N. I., and directed to join.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence :—

Staff.—Major T. E. Gordon, from 19th May to 23rd May, in extension of the leave granted in G. O. C. of the 19th April, to enable him to rejoin.

Royal Bombay Artillery.—Lieut. J. W. Borradaile, from 19th May to 22nd May, in extension of the leave granted in G. O. C. of the 7th May, to enable him to rejoin.

G. O. C. No. 598 of the 8th instant, is cancelled.

Serjeant Groom, is remanded to the 103rd Regiment Royal Bombay Fusiliers in the rank of Private.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd May 1862.

No. 349.—Captain G. A. Laughton, of the Staff Corps, is allowed a furlough to Europe for two years, on private affairs, under the New Furlough Regulations.

No. 350.—Lieut. J. G. Bell, of the Madras Staff Corps, and Officiating Deputy Commissioner, East Berar, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 24th May 1862.

No. 351.—Lieut. R. G. Sandeman, of the Bengal Staff Corps, and Assistant Commissioner, Peshawur, is allowed a furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate.

BENGAL.

(*From the Calcutta Gazette, 21st May 1862.*)

Mr. F. Lushington, Officiating Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, Madras, availed himself, on the 14th instant, of the leave of absence granted him in the Notification of the 18th March last, making over charge of the Office to Mr. H. A. Mangles, the Officiating Civil Pay-master, who will officiate as Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General until the arrival of Mr. J. I. Harvey, or until further orders.

Mr. Mangles made over charge, on the 14th instant, of the Civil Pay-Master's Office, Madras, to Mr. W. J. Raynor, who will officiate as Civil Pay-Master until the return of Mr. Mangles to the Office.

Mr. J. I. Harvey, late Sub-Treasurer, Fort William, now on leave, to be Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General at Madras.

Mr. H. D. Sandeman, Officiating Civil Pay-Master Fort William, is confirmed in that appointment from the 13th instant, *vice* Mr. A. K. Corfield resigned.

Mr. J. M. Erskine, Officiating Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces, now on leave, to be civil Pay-Master at Madras, *vice* Mr. H. D. Sandeman.

During Mr. Erskine's absence, or until further orders, Mr. H. A. Mangles will officiate as Civil Pay-Master at Madras, when relieved from his present duties.

Doctor E. T. Downes, Assay Master, Calcutta Mint, reported his departure for England per Steamer *Nubia*, which was left by the Pilot at Sea on the 24th ultimo.

STATIONS OF THE ROYAL NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(*From the Army and Navy Gazette, May 3.*)

With the dates of Commission of the Officers in Command.

Aboukir, 86, sc., Capt. C. F. A. Shadwell, C.B., 1853, N. America and West Indies.
Acteon, 26, surv.-v., Com. J. Ward (b), 1858, on her passage home from China.
Adelaide, tender to flag-ship, Cape of Good Hope.
Adventure, 2, sc. troop-ship, Com. T. B. Lethbridge, 1857, part. ser.
Advice, st.-ves., tender to Hawke, Cork.
Agamemnon, 89, sc. Capt. T. Hope, 1852, N. America and W. Indies.
Ajax, 60, sc. Capt. M. DeCourcy, 1852, Coast Guard.
Alacrity, 4, sc., Com. J. K. E. Baird, 1857, Mediterranean.
Alecto, 5, st. ves., Com. H. J. Raby, V.C. 1855, C. of Africa, ord. home.
Algerine, 3, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com., F. W. Hallowes, 1856, E. Indies.
Algiers, 89, sc., Capt. E. B. Rice, 1855, Mediterranean.
Alligator, at Whampoa, lent to Consular Department.
Amphion, 36, sc., Capt. A. C. Gordon, 1858, Mediterranean.
Antelope, 3, sc., Lieut.-Com. C. O'D. Allingham, 1856, C. of Africa.
Ardent, 8, st.-v., Com. J. E. Parish, 1857, S. E. Coast of America.
Ariadne, 26, sc., Capt. E. W. Vansittart, 1856, West Indies.
Ariel, 9, sc., Com. W. C. Chapman, 1859, Cape of Good Hope.
Arrogant, 47, sc., Commodore W. Edmonstone, West Coast of Africa.
Asia, 84, st.-ordinary ship, Rear-Admiral the Hon. George Grey, Capt. H. Broadhead, 1855, Portsmouth.
Asp, st.-ves., tender to Saturn, Bristol Channel.
Avon, st.-ves., tender to Impregnable, Plymouth.
[illegible] schooner, tender to Hibernia, Malta.
[illegible], 51, sc., Rear-Admiral Sir T. Maitland, K. C. B., Capt. [illegible]
[illegible], st.-ves., tender to Fisgard, particular service.
Banshee, 2, steam-vessel, Com. E. Madden, 1858, Mediterranean.
Banterer, 1, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. E. B. H. Franklin, 1854 E. Ind.
Barracouta, 6, st.-v., Com. G. J. Malcolm, 1859, N. Amer., and W. Ind.
Beagle, 4, sc., Com. E. Hay, 1858, East Indies.
Biter, 2, sc. gunboat, tender to Colossus.
Black Eagle, st.-yac., Mast.-Com. J. E. Petley, 1844, Woolwich.
Blenheim, 60, sc., Capt. Lord, F. H. Kerr, 1852, Coast Guard
Bloodhound, 3, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. M. D. M. Delben, 1859, C. of Africa.
Boscawen, 20, Com. H. Campion, 1855, Southampton.
Bouncer, 2 sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J. Z. Creasy, 1854, East Indies.
Brilliant, 16. Com. G. Skipwith 1842, Nav. Res. drill ship, Dundee.
Brisk, 16, sc., Capt. J. P. Luce, 1858, ordered home.
Britannia, 8 training-ship, Capt. R. Harris, 1849, Portland.
Bulldog, 6, st.-ves., Com. H. F. M'Killop, 1855, N. Amer. and W. Ind., ordered home.
Bullfinch, 2, sc., gunboat, tender to Britannia, Portsmouth.
Cadmus, 21, sc., Capt. H. S. Hillyar, C.B., 1854, N. Amer. and W. Ind.
Cambridge, gunnery-ship, Capt. L. G. Heath, C. B., 1854, Devonport.
Cameleon, 17, sc., Com. E. Hardinge, 1856, Pacific.
Castor, 22, Com. J. Palmer, 1855, Nav. Reserve drill ship, N. Shields.
Centaur, 6, st.-v., Com. J. E. Montgomerie, 1853, East Indies.
Challenger, 22, sc., Capt. J. J. Kennedy, C.B., 1856, North America.
Chanticleer, 17, sc., Com. C. Stirling, 1856, Channel Squadron.
Charybdis, 21, sc., Capt. the Hon. G. D. Keane, 1855, East Indies.
Clinker, 2, sc., gunboat, tender to Indus, Plymouth.
Clio, 22, screw, Capt. T. Miller, 1855, Pacific.
Clown, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. F. Lee, 1855, East Indies.
Cockatrice, 4, sc., Lieut.-Com. R. M. Gillson, 1855, Mediterranean.
Cockchafer, 2 sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. L. Holder, 1854, East Indies.
Colossus, 80 sc., Capt. G. E. Patey, 1851, Coastguard.
Coquette, 4, screw gun-vessel, Commander J. H. J. Alexander, 1860, Portsmouth.
Cornwallis, 60, sc., Capt. Sydney Glentell, 1850, Coastguard.
Coromandel, 5 st.-ves., Lieut. Symons, tend. to Flag-s., Hong-Kong.
Cossack, 20, sc., Capt. R. Moorman, 1857, C. of Good Hope, ord. home.
Cuba, schooner, tender to Imaum, Jamaica.
Cuckoo, 3, st.-v., tender to Flag-ship, Devonport.
Cumberland, 24, Capt. T. P. Thompson, 1847, Sheerness.
Curacoa, 31, screw, Capt. A. Phillimore, 1855, S.E. Coast of America ordered home.
Curlew, 9, sc., Com. C. S. Forbes, 1858, S.E. Coast of America.
Cygnet, 5, sc., gun-ves., Com. Arthur T. Thrupp, 1858, North America and West Indies.
Dædalus, 16, Com. W. H. Fenwick, 1856, naval reserve drill-ship, Bristol.
Dart, 5, sc., Com. F. W. Richards, 1860, West Coast of Africa.
Dasher, 2, st.-ves., Com. P. De Saumarez, 1845, particular service.
Dauntless, 31, sc., Capt. Jas. Willcox, C.B., 1850, Coast Guard.
Defence, 18, iron-cased ship, Capt. R. A. Powell, C.B., 1855, Channel Squadron.
Desperate, 7, sc., Com. J. F. Ross, 1856, N. America and W. Indies.
Devastation, 6 sc. Com. Lord Elphinstone, 1856, Pacific.
Donegal, 99, sc., Capt. Sherard Osborn, C.B., 1855, North America and West Indies.
Doris, 32, sc., Capt. Sir F. L. M'Clintock, Kt., 1854, Mediterranean.
Doterel, 2, sc., Lieut.-Com. W. F. Irwin, 1854, S. America.
Dove, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. Bullock, tender to Actæon, China.
Drake, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. A. R. Blane, 1856, East Indies.
Eagle, 50, Commander C. J. Balfour, 1846, Naval Res. drill-ship, Aberdeen.
Edgar, 89, sc., Rear-Admiral S. C. Dacres, C.B., Capt. G. P. Mends, 1858, North America and West Indies.
Edinburgh, 60, sc., Capt. C. F. Schomberg, 1851, Coast Guard.
Elfin, st.-yac., tender to Victoria and Albert, Portsmouth.
Emerald, 35, sc., Capt. A. Cumming, 1854, Channel service.
Encounter, 14, sc., Capt. R. Dew, 1858, East Indies.
Erne, 2, sc. gunboat, tender to Edinburgh.
Espoir, 3, sc., Com. S. Douglas, 1858, Coast of Africa.
Euryalus, 51, sc. Captain J. J. S. Josling, 1861, flag ship of Rear Admiral Kuper, C. B., East Indies and China.
Excellent, gunnery-ship, Capt. R. S. Hewlett, C. B., 1850, Portsmouth.
Exmouth, 86, sc., Capt. J. A. Paynter, 1854, Mediterranean.
Fairy, screw-yacht, tender to Victoria and Albert yacht, Master D. N. Welch, 1844, Portsmouth.
Falcon, 17, sc., Com. A. C. F. Heneage, 1861, Coast of Africa.
Fawn, 17, sc., Com. R. P. Cator, 1858, Australia.
Fearless, st.-ves., tender to Cumberland, Sheerness.
Ferret, 8, Com. W. E. Fisher, 1856, tender to Hawke.
Firebrand, 6, st-ves., Com. S. B. Piers, 1856, Mediterranean.
Firefly, 5, st.-ves., Com. A. L. Mansell, 1855, Mediterranean.
Fire Queen, st.-ves., tender to Victory, Mast. F. W. Paul, 1841, Ports.
Firm, 1, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. R. Boulton, 1854. East Indies.
Fisgard, 42, Commodore Sir F. Nicolson, Bart., C. B. 1846, Woolw.
Flamer, sc. gunboat, East Indies.
Fly, 2, screw steam gunboat, tender to Cornwallis.
Flying Fish, 6, sc., Com. W. H. Anderson, 1859, W. Coast of Africa, ordered home.
Formidable, 26, Vice-Admiral W. J. H. Johnstone, Capt. W. G. Luard, 1857, Sheerness.
Forte, 51, sc., Rear-Admiral Richard Laird Warren, Captain T. Saumarez, 1858, S. E. Coast of America.
Forward, 2, sc., Pacific.
Fox, sc. store-ship, Mast.-Com. T. C. Pullen, 1841, particular service.
Foxhound, 4, sc., Com. the Hon. A. C. Hobart, 1855, Mediterranean.
Gannet, 11 sc., Com. the Hon. M. H. Nelson, 1858, Mediterranean.
Geyser, 5, st-ves., Com. C. A. Campbell, 1858, Channel Squadron.
Gipsy, cutter, tender to Sanspareil, Cork.
Goldfinch, 2, sc., tender to Hogue.
Gorgon, 6, st.-v., Com. J. C. Wilson 1861, Cape of Good Hope.
Goshawk, 2, sc. gunboat, tender to Majestic.
Grappler, 2, sc., Lieut.-Com. E. H. Verney, 1858, Pacific.
Grasshopper, 2, sc., gunboat, Lt.-Com. J. C. Tucker, 1855, East Indies.
Greyhound, 17, sc. Commander H. D. Hickley, 1858, N. America and West Indies.
Griffon, 5, sc. st.-gunvessel, Com. J. L. Perry, 1858, Coast of Africa.
Handy, 2, sc., Lieut.-Com. J. H. Glover, 1851, West Coast of Africa.
Hardy, 2, sc. gunboat, Lt.-Com. A. G. Bogle, 1855, East Indies.
Harpy, 1, st.-vessel, tender to Hogue.
Harrier, 17, sc. st.-sloop, Com. Sir Malcolm MacGregor, Bart., 1856, Australia.
Hastings, 50, sc. Com. H. W. Whyte, 1855, Naval Reserve drill-ship, Liverpool.
Havock, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. G. Poole, 1855, East Indies.
Hawke, 60, sc., Capt. T. Harvey, 1848, Coast Guard.
Hecate, 6, st.-ves., Capt. G. H. Richards, 1854, Pacific.
Hero, 89, sc., Capt. A. P. Ryder, 1848, N. America and West Indies.
Hesper, 4, sc. st.-ship, Master-Com. W. H. Harris, 1853, East Indies.
Hibernia, rec.-ship, Rear-Admiral H. J. Codrington, C.B., Com. G. Blane, 1846, Malta.
Himalaya, 6, iron sc. st.-troop-ship, Captain John Seccombe 1859, particular service.
Hind, 2 sc. gunboat, tender to Russell.
Hogue, 60, sc. Capt. R. J. J. G. Macdonald, 1854, Coast Guard.
Hornet, 17, screw, Com. J. Dayman, 1858, East Indies.
Hyæna, 2, sc. tender to Blenheim.
Hydra, 6, st. ves., Com. R. V. Hamilton, 1857, N. Amer. and W. Ind.
Icarus, 11, sc., Com. N. Salmon, V.C., 1856, Mediterranean.
Imaum, 18, Commodore H. Dunlop, C.B, Receiving ship Jamaica.
Immortalite, 51, sc., Capt. G. Hancock, 1855, N. Amer. and W. Ind.
Imperieuse, 51, screw flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Sir J. Hope, K.C.B. Captain G. O. Willes, 1856, East Indies, ordered home.
Implacable, 24, Com. S. B. Dolling, 1856, training ship, Devonport.
Impregnable, 78, Commander F. S. Tremlett, 1857, training-ship for boys, Devonport.
Indus, 78, steam-ordinary ship, Capt. A. C. Key, C.B., Devonport.
Industry, 2, sc. store-ship, Mast.-Com. G. J. Hodges, 1841, part. serv.
Insolent, 2 sc. gunboat 1860, East Indies.
Intrepid, 6, sc., Com. J. H. Marryat, 1858, Mediterranean.
Investigator, 2, sc., Lieut.-Com. B. L. Lefroy 1854, Coast of Africa.
Isis, store-ship, Mast.-Com. G. A. Macfarline, 1858, Ascension.
Jackal, 4, st.-v., Lieut.-Com. E. F. Lodder, 1854, particular service.
James Watt, 89, screw, Capt. E. Codd, 1831, Mediterranean.
Janus, 1, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. D. G. Davidson, 1855, China.
Jason, 21, sc. Capt. E. P. B. Von Donop, 1855, West Indies.
Jersey, cutter, tender to Dasher, Portsmouth.
Kestrel, 1 sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. Huxham, 1855, East Indies.
Kite, st.-tug, Bermuda.
Landrail, 5, sc., Com. T. H. M. Martin, 1859, N. Amer. and W. Ind.
Lee, 5, sc., Com. E. C. Symonds, 1860, West Coast of Africa.
Leven, 1, sc. gunvessel, Lieut.-Com. H. A. Arundell (acting), E. Ind.
Leveret, 2, gunboat, tender to Dauntless.
Liffey, 51, sc., Capt. G. W. Preedy, C. B. 1855, N. Amer. and W. Ind.
Lightning, 3, st-ves., tender to Saturn, Pembroke.
Lively, 2, sc. gunboat, tender to Cumberland, Sheerness.
Lizard, 3 st.-ves., tender to Formidable, Sheerness.
London, 86, sc. Capt. H. Chads, 1848, Mediterranean.
Louisa, 2, gunboat, tender to Edinburgh.
Madagascar, 8, store-ship, Capt. R. D. White, 1856, Rio Janeiro.
Mæander, 10, Capt. F. L. Barnard, 1855, Ascension.
Magicienne, 16, paddle, Capt. Prince of Leiningen, 1860, Mediterranean.
Magnet, 2 sc. gunboat, tender to Pembroke.
Magpie, 2 sc. gunboat, tender to Hawke.
Majestic, 80, sc., Capt. E. A. Inglefield, C.B., 1853, Coast Guard.
Malacca, 17, screw, Captain Gerard J. Napier, 1856, Mediterranean.
Manilla, screw steam-vessel 70 h.p., Hong-Kong.
Marlborough, 131, sc., flag-ship of Vice-Admiral W. F. Martin, K.C.B., Capt. W. H. Stewart, C.B., 1854, Mediterranean.
Mars, 80, sc., Capt. J. N. Strange, 1854, Mediterranean.
Mayflower, 2 screw steam-gunboat, Barking Creek.
Medea, 6 paddle, Com. D'Arcy S. Preston, 1860, N. America and W. Indies.
Medina, 4, st.-ves., Capt. T. A. B., Spratt, C.B., 1855, Mediterranean.
Megæra, 6, sc., Com. S. H. Henderson, 1855, Portsmouth.
Melpomene, 51, sc., Capt. C. J. F. Ewart, 1855, N. Amer. and W. Ind.
Melville, hosp.-ship, Hong-Kong.
Mersey, 40, sc., Capt. H. Caldwell, C.B., 1853, N. America and W. Ind.
Miranda, 15, sc., Capt. R. Jenkins, 1857, Australia.
Mullet, 5, sc., Com. C. H. Simpson, 1860, Portsmouth.
Mutine, 17, sc., Com. W. Graham, 1858, Pacific.
Naiad, 6, store-sh., Master-Com. G. Reid, 1850, Callao.
Narcissus, 51, sc., Rear-Admiral Sir B. W. Walker, Bart. K.C.B., Capt. J. G. Bickford, 1860, Cape of Good Hope.
Neptune, 86, sc., Capt. G. T. P. Hornby, 1852, Mediterranean.
Nereus, 6, store-depot, Master-Com. C. R. P. Forbes, 1848, Valparaiso.
Nettle, 2, sc., gunboat, tender to Terror, Bermuda.
Nile, 90, sc., Rear-Admiral Sir A. Milne, K.C.B., Capt. E. K. Barnard, 1857, North America and West Indies.
Nimble, 5, sc., Lieut.-Com. J. D'Arcy, 1854, N. Amer. and W. Ind.
Oberon, 3 st.-ves., Lt.-Com. F. G. C. Paget, 1852, S. E. C. of Amer.
Odin, 16, st.-ves. Capt. Lord J. Hay, C.B., 1854, East Indies.
Onyx, 2, sc. gunboat, tender to Terror, Bermuda.
Orestes, 21, screw, Capt. Alan H. Gardner, 1856, Cape of Good Hope.
Orlando, 50, sc., Capt. G. G. Randolph, 1854, N. America and West Indies.
Orpheus, 21, screw, Capt. Wm. F. Burnett, C.B., 1854, North America and West Indies.
Osborne, 1, st.-ves., Master-Com. C. H. K. Bower, 1842, part. service.
Pantaloon, 11, screw, Com. W. R. Hobson, 1859, Cape of Good Hope.
Pearl, 21, sc., Capt. J. Borlase, C.B., 1855, East Indies.
Pelican, 17, screw, Commander Philip Brock, 1859, Mediterranean.
Pelorus, 21, sc., Commodore, F. B. P. Seymour, 1854, Australia, ordered home.
Pembroke, 60, Capt. Thomas Fisher, 1847, Coast Guard.
Penguin, 1, screw steam-gunboat, tend. to Narcissus, C. of Good Hope.
Peterel, 11, sc., Com. G. W. Watson, 1858, N. America and West Indies.
Phaeton, 57, sc., Capt. E. Tatham, 1854, N. America and W. Indies.
Philomel, 5, sc., Com. L. Wildman, 1858, Coast of Africa.
Pigmy, 3, st. ves., Master-Com. W. Johnston, 1855, Portsmouth.
Pioneer, 6, screw, Com. H. A. Reilly, 1858, Australia.
Plover, 5, sc., Com. the Hon. A. L. Corry, 1859, N. Amer. and W. Ind.
Porpoise, 2, sc. steam-gunboat, tender to Revenge.
President, 50, Com. E. Lacey, 1856, Nav. Res. drill-ship City Canal.
Princess Charlotte, receiving-ship, Capt. M. S. Nolloth, 1856, Hong Kong.
Procris, 2, sc., gunboat, E. Ommanney, 1846, Gibraltar.
Pyramus, hulk, Halifax.
Queen, 86, sc., Capt. C. F. Hillyar, 1852, Mediterranean.
Racer, 11, sc., Com. A. M'L. Lyons, 1858, N. America and W. Indies, ordered home.
Rainbow, 2, gunboat, tender to Ajax.
Ranger, 5, sc., Com. H. R. Wratislaw, 1858, coast of Africa.
Redwing, 2, sc., gunboat, tender to Cambridge, Plymouth.
Renard, 4, sc., Com. C. J. Rowley, 1861, E. Indies, ordered home.
Revenge, 73, sc., Rear-Admiral Smart, K. H., Capt. Charles Fellowes, 1858, Channel Squadron.
Rhadamanthus, 4, st.-ves., Master-Com. F. R. Sturdee, 1843, particular service.
Rifleman, 8, sc., st-sloop, Master-Com. J. W. Reed, 1857, E. Indies.
Rinaldo, 17, sc., Com. W. N. W. Hewett, V. C., 1858, N. America and W. Indies.
Ringdove, 4, sc., Com. R. G. Craigie, 1856, East Indies.
Rolla, 6, Lieut.-Com. C. G. Nelson, 1854, Portsmouth.
Rose, tender to Impregnable
Royal Adelaide, 26, Capt. Vesey, 1860, flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, K. C. B., Devonport.
Ruby, 2, gunboat, tender to Cornwallis.
Russell, 60, sc., Capt. W. K. Hall, C.B. 1853, Coast Guard.
St. George, 86, sc., Capt. the Hon. F. Egerton, 1855, Devonport.
St. Vincent, 26, Com. M. Lowther, 1859, training-ship for boys Portsmouth.
Sanspareil, 70, sc. Capt. Le G. Bowyear, 1856, N. Amer. and W. Ind.
Sapphire, hulk, Trincomalee.
Satellite, 21, sc., Capt. J. O. Johnson, 1856, Brazils.
Saturn, Capt. G. Ramsay, C.B., 1843, Pembroke.
Scout, 21, sc., Capt. J. Corbett, 1857, East Indies.
Scylla, 21, sc., Capt. R. Lambert, 1855, Gibraltar.
Sealark, 8, brig, tender to Britanna, Portsmouth.
Seringapatam, receiving ship, Capt. J. H. Cockburn 1850, Cape of Good Hope.
Shamrock, 2, gunboat, tender to Fisgard.
Shannon, 35, sc., Capt. J. F. B. Wainwright, 1853, Pots.
Sheldrake, 2 sc., Lieut.-Com. E. S. Meara, 1854, Brazils.
Slaney, 1, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. P. Knevitt, 1855, Hong Kong.
Snake, 4, sc., Com. J. Moresby, 1858, East Indies.
Snap, 2, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. Packe, 1856, East Indies.
Speedy, 2, sc., tender to Dasher.
Sphinx, 6, st.-ves., Com. Theodore M. Jones, 1859, East Indies.
Spider, 2, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-Com. G. A. J. Stubbs, 1854, S. Amer.
Spiteful, 6, st.-ves., Com. W. C. F. Wilson, 1858, West Indies.
Sprightly, st.-ves., Master-Com. G. Allen, tender to Victory, Portsm.
Squirrel, 8, brig, tender to Impregnable, Plymouth.
Steady, 5, sc., Com. H. D. Grant, 1858, North America and W. Indies.
Stork, 2, sc., gunboat, tender to Excellent, Portsmouth.
Stromboli, 6, sc., Com. A. R. Henry, 1857, Brazils.
Styx, 6, paddle st.-sloop, Com. the Hon. W. J. Ward, 1858, North America and West Indies.
Supply, store-ship, Master-Com. W. H. Balliston, 1845, particular service.
Surly, 2, sc. gunboat, tender to Cornwallis.
Surprise, 4, sc. st.-sloop, Com. W. H. Whyte, 1858, Mediterranean.
Swallow, 9, sc. st.-sloop, Master-Com. E. Wilds, 1855, China and Japan.
Tartar, 20, sc., Capt. J. M. Hayes, 1855, Pacific.
Termagant, 25, sc., Capt. R. Hall, 1855, Pacific.
Terror, 16, sc., Capt. F. Hutton, 1844, Bermuda.
Topaze, 51, sc., Capt. the Hon. J. W. S. Spencer, 1854, Pacific.
Torch, 5, sc., Com. F. H. Smith, 1858, Coast of Africa.
Trafalgar, 70, sc., Capt. J. B. Dickson, 1854, Channel Squadron.
Traveller, 2, sc. gunboat, tender to Asia, Portsmouth.
Tribune, 23, sc., Capt. Viscount Gilford, 1859, Pacific.
Trident, 6, iron st.-ves., Com. C. J. Balfour, 1846, Mediterranean.
Trincomalee, 16, Com. T. Heard, 1850, Naval Reserve drill-ship, Sunderland.
Urgent, sc. tr.-ship, Com. H. W. Hire, 1854, East Indies.
Victor Emmanuel, 89, sc., Captain W. J. C. Clifford, C.B., 1847, Postmouth.
Victoria and Albert, 2, st.-yacht, Capt. G. H. Seymour, C.B. 1844, Portsmouth.
Victory, 12, vice Admiral Sir H. W. Bruce, K.C.B., Capt. R. Coote, 1854, Portsmouth.
Vigilant, 4, sc., Com. J. W. Pike, 1860, Channel Squadron.
Virago, 6, st.-v., Com. W. G. H. Johnstone, 1857, Devonport.
Vivid, st.-yacht, Master-Com. H. W. Allen, 1842, part service.
Vulcan, 6, sc. tr.-ship, Com. A. C. Strode, 1856, East Indies.
Wanderer, 4, sc. st.-ship. Com. M. C. Seymour, 1859, Mediterranean.
Warrior, 40, sc. Captain the Hon. A. A. Cochrane, C.B., 1854, Channel Squadron.
Watchfull, 2. sc., East Indies.
Weazel, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. W. Howorth, 1856, East Indies.
Wellesley, 72, Capt.-Sup. E. G. Fanshawe, C.B. 1845, Chatham, fitting as training ship.
Weser, 6, st.-ves., Com. A. H. J. Johnstone, 1859, Mediterranean.
Weymouth, hulk, Bermuda.
Wildfire, st.-ves., tender to Formidable, Sheerness.
Woodcock, 2, sc. gunboat, East Indies.
Wrangler, 4, sc., Com. H. H. Beamish, 1858, Coast of Africa.
Wye, sc. store-ship, Mast. Com. V. G. Roberts, 1844, West Coast of Africa.
Zebra, 17, screw steam-sloop, Com. A. H. Hoskins, 1858, West Coast of Africa.

CIVIL.

(*From the Bombay Government Gazette, May 29.*)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain O. Peobyn to act as Superintendent of Police and Commandant of the Khandeish Bheel Corps, during the absence of Major Atkins.

Captain Stanley Scott to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police and 2nd in Command of the Khandeish Bheel Corps until further orders.

Captain R. Johnstone, to be Superintendent of Police at Kaira, in succession to Captain Palin.

Lieut. S. F. MacGillivray to act as Superintendent of Police at Dharwar until further orders.

Lieut. J. Q. Davies to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Ahmednuggur Collectorate.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Captain G. A. Laughton, Assistant Superintendent in Charge Revenue Survey, Hydrabad Assigned Districts, has been allowed leave of absence to proceed to Bombay from the 15th to the 24th instant, under the New Furlough Rules, Clause 30, Military Rules.

Rao Bahadoor Shreeneewas Shesho is provisionally appointed Dufterdar to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Rao Bahadoor Gooroo Rao Krishna is transferred from the Belgaum to the Ahmednuggur Collectorate, as Probationary Dufturdar, for the period of one year.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon R. Haines Assistant Civil Surgeon, performed the duties of Civil Surgeon and Surgeon to the Police, Bombay, from 22nd April to the 15th May 1862.

Assistant Surgeon H. Cook, M.D., Officiating Civil Surgeon, Ahmednuggur, and Assistant Surgeon M. M. Mackenzie, Civil Surgeon, Sattara, are allowed to exchange their appointments.

The following appointments have been made on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Governor :—

Surgeon H. Giraud, to officiate as Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor from the 24th ultimo.

Capt. Ewen Grant, Her Majesty's 3rd Bombay Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as Military Secretary from the 29th ultimo, until further orders.

Captain T. Leith, Her Majesty's Bombay Staff Corps, to be Aide-de-Camp, and to officiate as Private Secretary from the 1st instant, until further orders.

The Mamlutdar of Padshapoor is appointed an *Ex-officio* Municipal Commissioner for the Town of Belgaum.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Jowahir Egutram is appointed a Sub-Overseer of the 3rd Class in the Public Works Department.

Third Class Sub-Overseer Kevulram Gunnesh is promoted to the Grade of Second Class Sub-Overseer.

Probationary Assistant Overseer Sitaram Khunderow is promoted to the Grade of Assistant Overseer from the 18th February 1862.

Mr. W. C. Barton, First Class Assistant Engineer, to act as Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad and Kaira, and to act as a Third Class Executive Engineer.

Mr. C. T. Fahey, Probationary Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department, has passed an examination in the Hindoostanee language, according to the test prescribed in page 14, Articles 9 and 11 of the Public Works Code.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

EUROPEAN IMPOSTER.

Sir,—A few days ago a wandering European came to my quarters, asking charity in a very humble manner, "saying that he was a poor discharged soldier, and that he had just come from Poona, having heard that there was work to be got in the G. I. P. Railway, and that he had applied in vain at the offices of the Railway. He beseeched me to give him a rupee and a half, which would just be the fare of the train, to take him back to his family in Poona ; and if I gave it to him he promised to go to his starving wife by the night's train. I like a fool gave way to his importunities and let him have what he required, as he was a European. Today whilst I was in a Parsee's shop in the Fort, this man came in and began to beg of the shopkeeper for charity on nearly the same tale ; on seeing me he began to grin. I asked, how is it you are not gone on to Poona? He answered "how can a man leave his wife in the General Hospital." I enquired of the shop-keeper if he knew the man, and he said that the fellow was the most importunate beggar in Bombay, and that there were several Europeans now in his trade, and that they drove a good business, by frightening poor natives. I hope, Mr. Editor, the worthy Superintendent of Police will find some means of preventing this disgrace to the European community, after seeing it ably advocated and noticed by you.—Yours,

One done Browne.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Sir,—It may not be known to you but there is a print in this place that calls itself the *Times of India* (Heaven save the mark! what next?) printed too up the way on Northern paper! that recently expressed itself to effect, that in common with the rest of the world, save Miss Martineau, it felt obliged to give up the North. As we read in Æsop, the dying lion expired under the kick of the ass, so being given up by the *Times of India*, may be as great a blow and sore a discouragement for the North. What brought the *Times of India* to such a fell sentiment is not easy to see, unless it were a fellow-feeling for the London *Thunderer*, whose correspondent was not allowed to accompany head quarters at a critical period of the campaign. It may not have known, though considering it has been printed in the *Englishman* of Calcutta, it is more likely that it did know but suppressed the fact, that the cause of Mr. Russell's not being granted the permission that was accorded to British officers was his having been detected in bad faith towards the Federal Government. It appears that after the *Trent* affair the telegraph line was closed for some little time, but permission was granted Mr. Russell to use it, provided he sent nothing of a political nature bearing on the *Trent* business. The way in which he requited such liberality was to send this message to an accomplice in New York. "On receipt of this act for yourself and me as if you had heard some good news." This came out on the seizure by Government of the telegraphic lines in order to discover who were the traitors undermining it. So much for Mr. Russell. Let us hear what the two *Times* have to say to this.

No man but a newspaper editor will probably condemn the Federal Government for this step. The London *Times* is no doubt regularly taken in at Richmond and Mr. Russell's articles must have more than once afforded aid and comfort to Secessia. To have allowed such a person such liberties so long strikes me as either the height of liberality or the height of imbecility on the part of the Federal Government. The French who may be allowed to be of some authority in the theory and practice of war, it is well known, tolerate no newspaper correspondents in their camps. General M'Clellan, who was one of a commission sent by the U. S. Government only to witness the siege of Sebastopol, was not allowed to remain in their camp. The English are even less liberal, for I have myself been refused admission to Portsmouth dockyard in time of peace. If Russell were taken along as bard in the Crimea and India, it was to sing the praises (according to the *Deccan Herald*) of such warriors as gave him free lush—a cheap way of getting into the *Gazette*.

The *Times of India* too talks of intervention. It is not easy to see who is to intervene nor how it is to be done, but it will be just what might be expected of England to try it on at this stage of the game. To wish to see the growing power of the U. S. abated, and to preserve her own supremacy, was intelligible, natural, and if not commendable, at least excusable. To have avowed as much would have been manly, and would have at least compelled the respect of both North and South. By pursuing the course she has done and proposes to do (if truly reported), she will inevitably incur the fate that always attends self-seekers and double dealers. British neutrality in America, that is, to encourage and pat the South on the back, but when the North is likely to get her own to "intervene," is of a piece with British neutrality in China—making a convention with the rebels and assisting the Imperialists at the same time. No wonder the Italians fight shy of English assistance. The result of "intervention" may be something quite different from what England expects, and she may find work cut out for her for many a long day to come. It may yet be on the cards, as when England and France hunt in couple, it is noticeable the latter always gains something, that if the North be compelled to hold off, and be deprived of her own, rather than lead such an existence as she would be compelled to do, she will throw herself into the arms of either France or Russia, and accepting a viceroy will declare the vendetta against England ; and I for one, and I believe I speak the mind of my brother shipmasters, when I haul down the stars and stripes, it will be not to sail under the Confederate or the British flag, but under the French or Russian, or a power strong enough to afford protection, and honest enough not to sail under false colors.

It certainly looks as if England meant to try it on, the trash Mr. Gladstone was not ashamed to talk at Manchester. It might have rubbed up his notions on partnerships, and done him good to have looked into his own statute books, at the position of one among other owners in a ship who wishes to secede, and to have seen what are the rights of secession in that case. The usual figure of the ship of state is not the only analogy.—Yours,

A Northern Webfoot.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH—

On the 26th May, Civil Lines, Poona, the wife of Mr. John Blackwell, G. I. P. R., of a daughter.

DEATHS—

On the 27th May, at Poona, Violet Marion, daughter of Stanley Clay, Esq., H. M. 103rd Regt., aged 8 months.

On the morning of the 29th instant, at Khundalla, of Croup, Charles George, the son of George Louis and Sophia Clowser, aged 2¼ years.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer "Behar," will be closed on THURSDAY, the 12th June, at 2 o'clock P. M. An After-Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 3 o'clock P. M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After-Packet.

Postage.

	Via Marseilles.	*Via Southampton.*
Weight under ½ ounce......	Rs. 0 6 0	......
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[illegible] ,, ... ,,	1 0 0	0 8 0
[illegible] ,, ... ,,	2 0 0	,, 1 0 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 13th June, at 6 o'clock P. M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th June.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

SCINDE MAIL.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer "Governor Higginson," will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

LATEST SAFE DATES FOR THE OVERLAND MAILS FROM CALCUTTA TO BOMBAY, DURING THE YEAR 1862.

3rd June.	16th July.	16th September.	16th Nov.
16th June.	1st August.	1st October.	3rd Dec.
1st July.	16th August.	18th October.	18th Dec.
	1st September.	3rd November.	

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

To Suez and England		To Galle and China.	
June	12th, 27th.	June	14th, 29th
July	12th, 27th.	July	14th, 29th
August	12th, 27th.	August	14th, 29th
September	12th, 27th.	September	14th, 29th
October	12th, 27th.	October	14th, 29th
November	12th, 27th.	November	14th, 29th
December	12th, 27th.	December	14th, 29th

CALENDAR —MAY—JUNE 1862.

First Quarter ......Thursday	5d. 7h.	24.4m. P. M.
Full Moon ......Thursday	13d. 11h.	8.2m. A. M.
Last Quarter ......Thursday	19d. 8h.	8.7m. A. M.
New Moon ......Friday	27d. 11h.	45.4m. A. M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water at Bombay. Morn.	High Water at Bombay. Even.	Evening Gun-Fire. Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	30	[Holy Thursday. Ascension Day.—	5 23	6 31	0 12	—	Date 29th May Time—6h. 40m. 24s.
Sat.	31		5 23	32	0 17	0 50	
Sun.	1	Sunday after Ascension.—Nicomede, M.	5 23	6 32	1 21	1 30	
Mon.	2		5 23	6 32	1 55	2 4	
Tues.	3		5 23	6 33	2 33	2 42	
Wed.	4		5 23	6 33	3 9	3 [illegible]	
Thur.	5	Boniface, B. and M.	5 23	6 33	4 1	4 27	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Friday 30th.—General Peace, 1814.
Saturday 31st.—Alexander Pope died, 1744.—The Shahjehanpore Massacre, 1857.
Sunday 1st.—Battle of Arnee, 1782.—Lord Howe defeated the French Fleet, 1791.
Monday 2nd.—£10,000 voted to Dr. Jenner for his discovery of Vaccination, 1802.—Severe Earthquake at Erzeroum ; 1,500 persons perished, 1859.
Tuesday 3rd.—Treaty of Peace signed at Paris, 1814.
Wednesday 4th.—George III. born, 1738.—British institution founded, 1805.—Leopold created King of Belgium, 1831.
Thursday 5th.—First Balloon ascended, 1783.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Undelivered Messages in the Bombay Government Telegraph Office, on the 29th May 1862.

Ahmed Abdoola.
Manockjee.
Peerazebye Rustomjee Widow.
Lt. Fitzgerald, 3rd Dragoons.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

Aden	May 18	Kurrachee	May 21
Agra	May 24	Lahore	May 17
Allahabad	May 8	London	May 3
Australia	Mar 26	Mauritius	Apr 7
Alexandria	Apr 12	Madras	May 24
Bangalore	May 20	Malta	Apr 12
Cochin	May 10	Meerut	May 20
Calcutta	May 20	Oude	May 17
Cape	Feb 14	Punjaub	May 21
Ceylon	May 15	Penang	May 7
Delhi	May 22	Rangoon	Mar 21
France	Apr 5	Suez	May 12
Hongkong	Apr 28	Singapore	May 8

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THE
Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1862.

WE have received the "Seventh Annual Report of Her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners." Besides the Report, the volume contains three appendices: I. Statistical Tables, &c., relating to the Home Civil Service. II. Correspondence as to the Home Civil Service. III. Civil Service of India. The volume is replete with interesting matter relating to these subjects.

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have completed their arrangements for preliminary test examinations for the departments under their control, in compliance with the recommendation of the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to enquire into the present mode of nominating and examining candidates for junior appointments, with a view of ascertaining whether greater facility may not be afforded for the admission of properly qualified persons. The general result is that candidates for clerkships and other appointments of the same description in the gift of their Lordships are now subjected to a preliminary examination, which includes, 1, handwriting, spelling, arithmetic, and English composition, a certain proficiency in which is indispensable for all such appointments; 2, other subjects, a knowledge of which is judged by the authorities of particular departments to be necessary for the proper discharge of official duty in those departments, as, for example, book-keeping in offices of account under the Board of Inland Revenue; and 3, a language, ancient or modern, where required by the rules previously in force. This is the only Department that has yet made arrangements for the preliminary test examination of condidates. The Board of Admiralty, however, have made an important change in the mode of admission to their Department, and while somewhat lowering the qualifications required for their establishment, have materially raised the standard for temporary clerkships, their intention being that no examination should hereafter be required on transfer from the lower situations to the higher. In addition to this important change made by the Board of Admiralty during the year under report, their Lordships have made another from which the best results are anticipated. They have been pleased to open to general competition the situations of engineer boys in their factories, and of apprentice in the several dockyards. For each class of appointments the ability to read, write, spell and work sums in elementary arithmetic is required, and for the situation of engineer boy a knowledge of the first three books of Euclid is also required. The boys at some of the dockyards have acquitted themselves in a very satisfactory manner. An open competition was held for the situation of assistant schoolmaster in Devonport dockyard. Nine candidates were examined, and by the desire of their Lordships the mathematical portion of the examination included mechanics, hydrostatics, the differential and integral calculus, and the elements of differential equations. It is worthy of note that the candidate who distinguished himself in the higher mathematics had received his education in a dockyard school. In June last twenty-seven candidates for student interpreterships in China and Japan were examined under the direction of the Commissioners at the request of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and the Commissioners, in consequence of a communication received from the Colonial Office, were about to examine candidates for interpreterships at Hongkong. Numerous nominees for employment on the census of Great Britain and Ireland have been examined. The Irish candidates for this description of employment have not succeeded as well as those who, coming from a more educated class, have aspired to higher appointments. The certificates and rejections in this class for the year 1861, were as follows:—

	Certificates.	*Rejections.*
England	90	37
Scotland	21	17
Ireland	120	143
	231	197

This examination, moreover, is a very slight one.

The statistics of their Lordships' Commission to the close of last year are as follows:—

"The total number of nominations, from the 21st May 1855 to the close of 1858 (three years and seven months) was 7,942; and for the three years 1859, 1860, and 1861, taken together, it was 10,416: those of last year being 4,867.

"In 1856 the provincial clerks of the Post Office, and the letter-carriers employed by that department, altogether about 5,000 in number, were brought under the operation of the Order in Council. In 1859 arrangements were made for the grant of certificates to rural messengers, of whom there are more than 4,500, and since the Superannuation Act of 1859, we have also granted certificates for Admiralty artificers, on admission to the several dockyards. The total of this class is about 12,000.

"Certificates have since the commencement of the present year been granted for the artificers employed under the War Office.

"In further explanation of the great increase in the number of nominations, we may mention that 729 candidates have presented themselves for the preliminary examination which, as above mentioned, has been established by the Treasury.

"The examination of candidates for admission to the Admiralty factories and dockyards was first intrusted to us at the beginning of 1860, and 449 candidates were nominated in 1861.

"The number of persons nominated as competitors and of the situations for which they competed, have been as follows:—

	Competitors nominated	Situations competed for
1855-6 (19 months) ...	458	109
1857	351	106
1858	833	258
1859	1,179*	259
1860	705	242
1861	794	259
	4,320	1,233

* Including 391 persons who competed for nine writerships in the India Office.

"Of the 266 competitors in 1861, it appears that 41 obtained places sufficiently high to bring them within the number of situations competed for, and would have received appointments if they had not failed in particular subjects, these subjects being, except in 15 cases, of immediate practical utility for the discharge of their official duties. These failures have, of course been much diminished in number by the institution of preliminary test examinations.

The certificates and rejections in non-competitive examinations have been:—

	Certificates.	Rejections.
1855-6 (19 months) ...	1,686	880
1857	1,354	490
1858	1,154	292
1859	1,511	310
1860	1,675	317
1861	2,982	444
	10,362	2,733

"Out of the total number rejected (2,733), all but 145 have failed in arithmetic, in spelling, or in "reading the addresses of letters," a test to which candidates for the situation of letter-carrier and rural messenger are subjected. It will, however, be understood that of those who have failed in one or more of the qualifications specified, some have failed in others also.

"The cases in which candidates have been considered as ineligible in respect of age, health, or character, have been as follows:—

1855-7	218	42	35
1858	59	23	20
1859	66	16	21
1860	42	30	31
1861	113	22	47
	498	133	154

"The task of inquiring into the character of candidates is by no means an easy one and cannot be satisfactorily performed without the most confidential intercourse between those who can give information and those on whom the duty of deciding is imposed. Delay is sometimes occasioned, and there must sometimes also be dissatisfaction, which it would be difficult to meet, if it were conceded that an individual nominee has any thing of a vested interest in the appointment for which he is a candidate. But although it is, of course, our anxious desire to do justice to the candidate, we feel that the state has a right to the service of persons to whom no reasonable suspicion attaches; and that the Order in Council which requires proof, satisfactory to us, of the good character of the candidate rests upon the soundest principle.

"We have, on former occasions, adverted to the importance of maintaining proper limits of age; and we do not here repeat our observations. Fixed rules must, from time to time, be productive of hardship to individuals; and such cases of hardship cannot we believe, be met except by the argument that it is for the interest of the public that fixed rules should be maintained: and that the notion of fixed rules, which are to be relaxed as often as they interfere with the interests of individuals, is not a very reasonable one.

"The number of honorary certificates granted in successive years has been:—

1855-6	228
1857	159
1858	174
1859	182
1860	149
1961	136
	1,028

The portion of the Report which relates to the Civil Service of India we reserve for a future notice.

SOME CHANGES IN BOMBAY FROM 1829 TO 1862.

40A. We left Mazagon by the wrong road in our hurry on the last occasion, and this subjects us to the necessity of retracing our steps before we enter the Fort. Leaving Mazagon by the south and turning westward we pass over ground which is celebrated in one of our English classics, and which a few of the oldest inhabitants of the village maintain is haunted by a stern ghost; it might be the ghost of Sterne, but of him they know nothing. The apparition used to be seen at the usual time, between midnight and cock-crowing, walking at a solemn pace, carrying under its arm its head which it had turned into a snuff-box, and out of which, by way of consolation or solace, it took an occasional pinch, making the "welkin ring" with its supernatural sneezing, and wiping its nose in a superfine cambric handkerchief. It is said that the P. and O. Company on taking up their position in Mazagon had the said ghost exorcised. But there are some sceptics in the neighbourhood who declare that his ghostship may still be seen thereabouts.

40B. Moving towards the Fort by the road to the eastward of Nowrojee Hill, which, by the way, has from the operations of the quarrymen been considerably reduced in size, we observe on the left side of the road, on a large piece of reclaimed ground, first the new cotton screws of the old and enterprising firm of Nicol and Company, and next the large cotton godowns of the same firm, and their bunder or pier. Those who remember the state at low water, in which that part of the beach which is now covered by these useful buildings formerly was, and who that has resided in "Belvidere" within the last fifteen years does not remember the nuisance? will doubtless allow that this change is likely to improve the healthiness of the village of Mazagon.

40C. Nearer to the Fort we pass another pier of comparatively recent structure, the Carnac bunder, built by a wealthy enterprising Native, after whom the pier is sometimes called "Bhao Russel's bunder." On the demise of the original owner the property fell into the hands of his son, Ramchundra Luximonjee, who, according to rumour, is about to dispose of it to Government.

41. Hornby Row was in 1829 as dirty a place as you could find any where. It became you to look well to your steps, if you essayed to walk through that Row, lest you should carry away on your feet a reminder. With great caution you might steer clear of the nuisance referred to; but in avoiding this, you were likely to come into contact with another, namely, pariah dogs and their puppies, snarling, growling, barking and yelping about your heels. Both of these nuisances disappeared; but the dogs were not got rid of without a riot; the poor puppies that could not speak found valuable advocates in the Parsees and other Natives who swore that they would do or die in defence of their canine proteges. A judge was mobbed and assailed with foul missiles as he entered the Fort; markets and shops were closed; the Fort constables had to fly for their lives, one taking refuge in the Commissariat Stores, another in the shop of a respectable Parsee, Jehangeer Nesserwanjee, we think; and Bombay Green gradually became the point in which all or nearly all the discontented accumulated. Great was the assemblage on the Bombay Green, on the 7th June 1832, and intense was the excitement that pervaded the crowd: thrice was the riot act read, and thrice, to no purpose, were the people commanded to disperse; have the wrongs of the pariah dogs redressed they would, or die on the Green. "With ball-cartridge, load!" was the next command given, not to the mob of course; down went the firelocks, in went the powder and ball, out gleamed the ramrods, and a motion was observed in the mass, and such a motion! Some of the front rank champions of the injured little dogs turned and fled, neither running nor walking: finding themselves blocked in by the dense mass without, they adopted a novel mode of putting a greater distance between themselves and the muskets; springing on the heads of the mob, the leaders drew themselves along, making use of both hands and feet in their progress over the heads and turbans of their fellow agitators. Not a shot was fired, but the dogs lost the day. It is said that they took their departure to Broach in boats; but how the dogs fared on their arrival at that port, or whether they reached it in safety, we have not been informed. We do not vouch for the truth of the assertion, that their ghosts are heard howling and yelping, especially on moonlight nights, among the timber stacks near the Strangers' Lines and on Belvidere Hill in Mazagon. However, Hornby Row is now a much cleaner and pleasanter place to walk through than it was in the days we have recalled. Let it and its inhabitants go on in improvement and prosperity.

42. The Cathedral did not carry so high a head when we first saw it as it does now. Indeed it was not a Cathedral then, but plain Saint Thomas's Church. On its becoming a cathedral, the upper portion of the present tower was added. Our first Protestant bishop was the Revd. Thomas Carr, whom we first knew as the humble, venerable, amiable and liberal minded Chaplain Carr. The times changed, and he rose in the church; but we are not aware that any undesirable change whatever took place in his character. The alteration in the building which followed on the church becoming a cathedral was not so complete as might have been desired; and further improvements have recently been made in the interior of the edifice and the windows. The singing now is on the whole very good. While we are in the cathedral now adays we can, for the time being, imagine ourselves at home, in the old old Temple Church or in old Saint Nicholas's. If between the present singing and that of Saint Thomas's Church thirty-three years ago, a comparison could be instituted, the result would be very unfavourable in regard to the performance of the earlier choristers. Sacred music, we are glad to notice, is obtaining much public favour.

43. Moving onwards we come to Bombay Green, which, although it is now unencumbered, was once the open receptacle for cotton bales, and presented an appearance though on a smaller scale much like that of the neighbourhood of Grant Buildings in the present day. What with cotton bales, pariah dogs, pigeons and dirt, the Green was by no means inviting either in smell or appearance. Strangers from England landing at the Custom House bunder in those days, whether in daylight, dusk or darkness, and emerging thence into the street were forcibly impressed with the opinion that Bombay was a nasty place. The cotton bales are now removed to a more open locality, the pariah dogs have been disposed of as before stated, and the pigeons alone remain to perpetuate the dirty memory of by-gone days. We fear the pigeons too are doomed. The Green is to be extended; and already has the pick-axe been heard on the structure which was known as the old Bombay Theatre; but which now no longer exists, it being necessary to clear away that and some other of the neighbouring buildings to admit of the desired extension. The green is to be beautified also, by the erection of symmetrical blocks of buildings, or crescents, around what is to be denominated the Elphinstone Circle.

44. There stands the Town Hall, facing you, and effectually obstructing the view of that old building, the Bombay Castle. Not that the castle is a very picturesque structure, or any thing like so sightly an edifice as the Town-Hall. Before the latter was erected, it was only finished in the year 1834, the grim castle used to frown on Bombay Green, and, probably in former times, to strike terror into the heart of the guilty beholder. As it has long since been deprived of its real terrors, nothing now remains to excite the tremulousness of weak minded individuals except the appearance of its exterior, all within being "merry as a marriage bell;" and in mercy to those of weak nerves, those walls are effectually screened from the eye of the casual observer, by the more graceful front of the Town-Hall. That Hall, too, has its solemnity. It is there that the Governor meets his ordinary Council, to decide matters of grave import to the people of the Bombay Presidency; it is there that he and his Council are installed into office; it is there that the great levee and *durbar* are held; it is there that our learned societies assemble to make known the results of their enquiries into art, science and literature; it is there that university honors are conferred on our aspirants for literary and scientific distinction; it is there that our greatest public meetings are held; it is there that our best general musuem and library are located; it is there that many lectures and speeches are delivered; it is there that may occasionally be heard the sweet music of the concert, or the solo performances of distinguished singers and instrumental performers. It may be said, that the last particulars have nothing to do with solemnity. We think they have. Lectures and speeches become solemn in this climate when they are too long, prosy or stupid; good music generally to the accurate in ear and taste, is solemn.

45. The coining operations of the mint, which stands between the Castle and the Town Barracks, had not commenced, when we arrived in Bombay. At present this establishment seems to be in better working order than the mints of the sister Presidencies; and the building is now in process of being enlarged, the growing wants of the Presidency rendering a more extensive establishment necessary. Some of our readers will remember the old rupee, the dumpy coin with an outlandish inscription on both sides and so unmusical that if you attempted to ring it on a table or a stone, it fell with a thud. It looked like a thickish piece of silver that had been first stamped, and then, by a series of choppings on the edges, reduced to the proper weight. Though the old rupee had neither the musical jingle, the high polish, the general symmetry, nor the artistic finish of the new one, it was received with complacency as good silver coin of the realm. We are far from wishing to run down the old rupees. We shall leave that operation to the employés in the mint when they may be in a melting mood, and able to get any of the old coin to work upon.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

PONDICHERY.

H. I. M. steamer *Entreprenante*, sailed for Reunion yesterday.

HYDRABAD DECCAN, *29th May*, 6-30 P. M.

Two hundred houses destroyed by fire at Chandah this day.

LOCAL.

WE notice that Mr. J. W. S. Wyllie, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed to act as Under Secretary to the Government of India in the foreign department at Calcutta, during Mr. Aitcheson's absence in Europe.

WE learn that the religious dissensions which have so long prevailed among the Roman Catholics in British India are about to be healed up. The last English Mail is said to have brought authentic intelligence that upon an emphatic appeal by the Portuguese Government, the Pope has consented to issue the necessary credentials to the Archbishop Elect of Goa; but on certain conditions, the first of which is that the new Archbishop will proceed to Goa within twenty four hours of his arrival in Bombay; and as this condition could not be fulfilled if the Prelate arrived here during the three following months, his departure has necessarily been deferred until after the rains. The condition referred to is said to have been exacted as a *sine qua non*, as the Pope insists that the Goa Priests in Bombay have incurred all the penalties which the Roman Catholic Church provides for wilful recusancy, and to mark his displeasure at their misconduct, he insists that the new Archbishop shall not on arrival in Bombay hold communion with the said priests. If the new Archbishop, unlike his predecessor, be conscientious enough to act up to the strict letter of his instructions, it would seem that the Goa Clergy in Bombay are in a sorry predicament,—but the new King of Portugal is said to be a favorite in Rome, and it is not unlikely that after the Archbishop has been installed in office, the young King may intercede on behalf of the recusant priests and obtain for them a mitigation of the Papal ire.

WE give a place in our local columns to the following "Hints on the Treatment of Horses at Sea," by a Gibraltarian. The writer is a man of experience in the matter, whose services have been acknowledged by the Government, both in England and in India, in flattering terms.

Introduction.

"In attempting to bring this subject before the public, the writer has no other object in view than that of imparting to such of his fellow countrymen as may hereafter be entrusted with the charge of Horses on sea voyages a few observations on the "preservation of their health;" which important object if carefully attended to will very seldom, if ever, fail in accomplishing the desires of all who are placed in that responsible capacity; and inattention to which was oftentimes in the writer's candid opinion, the cause of the loss of so very many horse "en voyage" during the late Crimean war and Indian mutiny: another cause being incompetency on the part of many who undertook this responsibility; and he trusts he may not be thought egotistical in stating that, in a great measure, it was to adherence to the rule "Prevention is better than cure" he was indebted for the acknowledgment which, on *both* these occasions, he received from the military authorities at home and in India.

Preparing Horses for embarkation.

It will be found beneficial to give Horses intended for embarkation moderate exercise for a week or ten days previously, in order that their legs may not become swollen by constant or too much rest in the stable; and during this period they should be slightly physiced, with the view of *better* preparing their stomachs for the digestion of their provender at sea, where there is total absence of bodily exercise; as it tends to the cleanliness of their intestines—the removal of any secretion or superfluous fat—and eventually succeeds in the improvement of their general appearance and health: care should here be taken to guard against unpleasant consequences, which during such operations have been already known to take place.

I would also recommend that Horses should, two or three days before being embarked, be newly shod, (though I dare say my advice in this instance may by some be unheeded) their heels nicely opened, the 'bars' left firm, and the 'frogs' high and clean: these simple precautions should not be overlooked, for I have by personal experience and attention become satisfied that Horses which have been newly shod previous to their embarkation and who have had these cautions attended to, have by far better protected their hoofs from contraction, and other unpleasant results which sometimes arise from a long sea voyage when shoeless.

They should not, on the morning of their embarkation, be allowed to eat or drink freely, as the 'slings' bear considerably against the abdomen,—causing them for a few days afterwards to feel the effects of it and fail of their usual appetites.

PRIVATE letters from England inform us that Mr. James Berkley, the eminent Resident Engineer of the G. I. P. Railway, finds his health so much improved, that it is his intention to return to India during the ensuing cold season. He has had a very severe trial, and is still so weak as to be unable to walk without the aid of a stick. When he again returns to England, we suppose it will be for good, as that great triumph of railway engineering, the Bhore Ghaut, will by that time have been completed.—*Deccan Herald, May* 28.

A. D. C.'S TO SIR BARTLE FRERE.—It is rumoured among the highest circles in the Station that His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere is about to appoint Lieutenant J. Grierson, son of our old and worthy friend Dr. Grierson, and Captain Leith of the 14th N. I., as his Aide-de-Camps. We congratulate Lieut. Grierson on his appointment, of which we believe there is no doubt, and trust it will lead to the advancement for which his abilities qualify him so eminently.—*Our Paper, (Kurrachee) May* 23.

STATEMENT of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Departments of Issue of Paper Currency, on the 30th April 1862:—

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Total.
Notes in Circulation	2,30,00,000	1,50,00,000	30,00,000	4,10,00,000
Silver Coin Reserve	1,89,99,221	28,00,000	30,00,000	2,47,99,221
Silver Bullion Reserve	......	1,22,00,000	......	1,22,00,000
Government Securities	40,00,779	......	......	40,00,779

(Signed) H. HYDE,
Head Commr. Dept. of Issue of Paper Currency.
E. DRUMMOND,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

—*Calcutta Government Gazette, May* 21.

THE health of the Town still continues in a declining state. The prevailing epidemic is cholera, which is chiefly confined to the lower orders of the native population. The mortality from fever during the last week was much greater than that of the preceding one. The total number of deaths during the past week amount to 316 against 325 of the week preceding; showing but little change. The following is a classified table of the casualties:—

EUROPEANS:	
Cholera	4
Other diseases	12
INDO-EUROPEANS:	
Cholera	0
Other diseases	0
HINDOOS:	
Cholera	69
Small-pox	6
Fevers	82
Other diseases	51
MUSSULMANS:	
Cholera	6
Fevers	35
Other diseases	14
PARSEES:	
Cholera	1
Fevers	5
Other diseases	7
JEW:	
Cholera	1
NATIVE-CHRISTIANS:	
Cholera	6
Fever	5
Other diseases	6
NEGRO-AFRICANS:	
Cholera	1
Other diseases	4
UNKNOWN RACE:	
Various diseases	1

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	deaths.	mean.
Small-pox	8	20
Cholera	88	52
Measles	0	8
Fevers	129	156
Nervous system	6	12
Respiratory system	29	24
Alimentary	26	34
Cachexy	16	20

WEATHER REPORT.

State of weather at 9 A. M. *28th May.*

BROACH.—Wind, S. W. light, Thermometer 89°
BULSAR.—N. W. moderate.
CANNANORE.—Northerly light.
COCHIN.—Not received.
GALLE.—Westerly moderate, Thermometer 82°
GOA.—N. W. light, and cloudy.
KOLAPORE.—N. W. light.
KURRACHEE.—West light.
MAHABLESHWAR.—Westerly light, Barometer 5-40, Thermometer 63°.
MADRAS.—N. E. light Thermometer 86°
OOTACAMUND.—Not received.
PAUMBEN.—Calm, Thermometer 89°
SURAT.—S. W. light.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.
Thursday, 29th May 1862.
(BEFORE N. OLIVER, ESQ.)

FURIOUS DRIVING.—*Mhadoo Moorar*, a Bhattia, was charged with driving his buggy in a manner so furious as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others, and thereby causing damage to the carriage of Dr. Trestrail.

Mr. Sangster appeared for the defendant.

Dr. John Trestrail stated.—I am Surgeon in H. M.'s service attached to the 18th Regiment, Bombay. I know the defendant. On the evening of the 26th instant as I was driving from the Esplanade towards the Boree Bunder Railway Station, my coachman was on the box with me. As I was crossing the road from the Fort to Bazar, I saw defendant coming in a four-wheeled carriage on the wrong side of the road, and driving at about ten miles an hour. I was driving about six miles an hour. When first I saw him he was about 50 or 60 yards off. He continued his pace until he got quite close, his horse came in contact with my carriage, giving it a very heavy concussion, binding up one of the splashboards, breaking the iron of it, also scratching the paint off the panel of my carriage. This was from thorough negligence on defendant's part. His driving decidedly indicated want of due regard for the safety of others. There were lots of carts. I jumped off on to the road.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sangster.—That is a crowded place. I was going to the Railway. I was in very good time, because, although I stopped to give him in charge I was several minutes before the train left. It was not necessary for him to go on the wrong side. He left the carts that he passed on the left. In passing them he had to get out of the road. He passed the carts on the right hand side leaving them to his left. He was driving nine or ten miles an hour, I considered that fast in a public thoroughfare where there are many carriages. The only side clear was his wrong side. This took place just at the junction where the four roads meet—a very likely place for a smash unless you drive carefully. Defendant did not slacken speed until he got so close that it was useless. The actual amount of damage done to my carriage was not much. I was driving a pair of my quiet horses. Defendant and another man who was with him in the carriage offered to pay damages. They both came to my house and offered to pay damages.

Several witnesses were examined both for the prosecution and the defence. His Worship said that taking all the circumstances and the material discrepancies in the evidence into consideration, he came to the conclusion that defendant was guilty of the charge.

Defendant was accordingly fined fifty Rupees: in default to suffer two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THEFT.—*Wittoo Syhoo*, a Hindoo, apparently a vagrant, was brought up for stealing a looking-glass and three tumblers, of the aggregate value of Rs. 6-6, the property of Lieut. W. R. Adams, of the 23rd Regiment N. L. I.

The prisoner pleaded not guity and urged that he was intoxicated at the time he was taken up.

Prosecutor stated that at about half past seven o'clock on Wednesday evening last all these articles were safe in his tent on the esplanade when he went to dinner. While at the Mess-house, he received information and went to his tent where he saw prisoner lying on the ground with his hands tied behind him. The articles were in the hands of one of the bystanders.

Coolsum, wife of Mr. Adam's butler, said that on the evening in question she saw the prisoner in her master's tent. She called out to him twice, but he did not answer. She then called the Ramoosee. Prisoner ran, but he was seized and brought back. Witness saw the articles in the hands of the prisoner.

Futtay Mahomed, brother-in-law of the last witness, said that in consequence of the information he received from the last witness, he went to the Sahib's tent and saw the prisoner inside. Prisoner went out. Witness put out his hand when the looking-glass in prisoner's hand struck his hand. Witness pursued the prisoner and seized him at Lieut. Cousmaker's bungalow, and found the tumblers and looking-glass under his arm.

The Ramoosee confirmed the evidence of the last witness.

Prisoner in defence said.—I did not steal. I was standing, and an alarm of thief was raised.

HIS WORSHIP deferred the sentence until the following day for enquiry regarding the prisoner's previous convictions.

EXTENSIVE EMBEZZLEMENT.—*Narayen Bhow*, a killadar or cashier in the employ of the firm of Nurrotum Hurribhoy, was brought up in custody on a charge of fraudulently misapplying in breach of trust Bank Notes of the value of Rs. 13,800, the property of his master.

Prosecutor stated that since the last few days he had discovered that Bank Notes to the amount of Rs. 13,890 were missing from the treasure-chest in his counting-house. He had suspicions against the prisoner who had the custody of the chest, but there was no evidence that the prisoner had appropriated the money.

In the absence of any evidence, His Worship ordered the prisoner to be discharged, cautioning him to appear when required.

LECTURE ON THE PERSIAN WAR OF 1856-57.

WE had the pleasure of being present at the Lecture given by Mr. JOHN FIRTH, on Tuesday evening at the Byculla Library, Albion Place. The subject selected was the Persian War in 1856-57, interesting in itself and rendered still more so, by the present aspect of affairs in Central Asia.

Mr. Firth had evidently studied the details with care, and appeared to be perfectly familiar with them. We are sorry to say, however, that the Lecture was not so well attended as it deserved to be. Indeed we think a general lecture might be read to the majority of the denizens of Bombay, who seldom can be induced to respond to any effort that is made either for their amusement or instruction.

Upon the conclusion of the Lecture, several gentlemen took part in an interesting conversation on the various topics which had been suggested by it, and before the Meeting separated, a vote of thanks to Mr. Firth was proposed and carried by acclamation. It was also unanimously agreed that he should be requested to allow the Lecture to be published,—a request to which he kindly acceded. It commenced as follows:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—In selecting this subject for our reading this evening, I have been influenced by several reasons. One particular reason is that I think information on *any* current political subject should be sought and imparted. I am quite sure those amongst us who are newspaper readers, will have noticed the repeated reference to Persia, in nearly every Indian paper, and they will have noticed how vague and various the discussion appears to them, if they have not previously studied the subject. I consider that a narrative of the last Persian War, though only brief, provided it touches on all the transactions of our expedition, should give us some enlightenment on the expediency, and the necessity or otherwise of another similar expedition. I am not aware of any published History of that War. The late Captain Hunt's journal has been published, but I believe that does not narrate the history of the expedition from Bombay, but only the latter portion. I have not, unfortunately, been able to obtain that journal for perusal.

I have also taken up this subject of the Persian War, because having been initiated in India, it is fairly a subject of Indian interest; and because Bombay having been the port from whence the expedition started, it is also one of local interest. Moreover Bombay troops and the Indian Navy formed the expeditionary force, and many gentlemen with whom we daily came in contact and with whose faces we were familiar in our public places, were summoned hence to that battle field. I remember how they concentred in Bombay with emulation for active service, how officers enjoying the emoluments of staff berths here, resigned their ease and safety for the toil and peril of field service.

I remember how on the line of railway, the troops poured down to Bombay and many a domestic episode occurred, husbands parting from wives and children, with brave unflinching spirits, yet conscious that this might be their last look on a favoured home. The Club and hotels were full, the adjoining grounds were white with tents. There was General Stalker, the leader of the expedition, whose string of horses for the then approaching Byculla races, were left to compete for the laurels of the turf, while their owner was seeking the laurels of war. It was hence the gallant Lieutenant Colonel Havelock, then comparatively unknown to fame, was summoned from the irksome office desk to active work in the field, and subsequently the noble Outram hastened, as was his wont, to the scene of war. Though the Persian War we are about to discuss was comparatively a bloodless one for our troops, yet from the paucity of casualties, those that did occur left their impress on our minds. Among the first we heard of were those of Brigadier Stopford and Colonel Malet, the latter shot down in the hour of victory by a vanquished Persian, who gesticulating for mercy was saved by Colonel Malet from our soldiers' sword; the Persian repaid the generous act by snatching a machlock and shooting his preserver in the back. This and other treacherous deeds enraged our soldiers, and many a Persian after that was refused the quarter which our usual practice concedes to the vanquished. Later, a profound sensation was created by the intelligence that General Stalker had committed suicide, and but a few days after Commodore Ethersey terminated his own existence. Charity to the dead forbids our seeking too deeply for the motives of such tragic acts. Temporary insanity is the safest answer to the question; indeed it is probably the correct one. For in the absence of any disasters to the army and ships, these leaders were at the head of, the inference is, that their minds had given way under the pressure and responsibilities of official work, tasks more harassing to lion-hearted fighters than the vicissitudes and risks of actual war.

I gossip on about these reminiscences because in the small community of Bombay these occurrences were deeply impressed on us, but the Persian war which roused up Bombay in all its war departments, will ever be remembered as being only the prelude of that never-to-be forgotten Mutiny of 1857; participants as many of us were in the terrors, if not in the horrors, which beset the European community in 1857, we cannot but remember with lively gratitude the providential circumstances that seemed shaped for our rescue. Not the least of these was the speedy termination of the Persian War, which sent back our reluctant warriors to Bombay harbour just in time to meet the dire news which swept over the continent of India; so nicely timed—so opportune was their arrival, that the troops did not even debark from their transport ships in the harbour; but at once, under new sailing orders, started for Calcutta.

As president of your library, I was desirous of setting an example to the members to give lectures and promote discussion on literature and current topics, and some months ago I thought the present subject might be made one of interest; since then, lowering circumstances at Herat have rendered the topic one of daily interest, even solicitude, for the state of affairs now in Affghanistan is almost coincident with those of 1856. If I wish to pourtray to your minds the state of things antecedent to 1856, I have only to say they were then just as now. Then as now, Herat was the one word which set all Indian politicians thinking and writing.

If we take a map of Asia we see Herat is placed upon the North-West corner of Affghanistan, near to the frontier of Persia; it is in fact the first large city which an invading army would meet when advancing from the upper boundary of Persia. It is an independent principality in Affghanistan: its normal state we may, I think, safely say, has been for the last 30 years one of turbulent revolutions, constantly the scene of struggles amongst its chiefs for the disputed right to its throne. Of these disputes the English took no notice, as indeed they had no wish or right to interfere, but in 1855, the Shah Mahomed Yusuf, the rightful heir,—had gained possession of his throne. It was known that he leant very favourably towards Persia; and it is supposed that to gain help against the very strong Anti-Persian party then in Herat, he had encouraged the Persians to send an army to advance on that city. So high did the party feeling run, that the prince, finding himself in the minority, and afraid of the Anti-Persian party, headed by a chief named Esa Khain, fled and took refuge in the Persian camp, which was then advancing on Herat, which place they besieged and conquered in October 1856. Now here was the real cause of war, between the English and the Persians. Our statesmen think it necessary for the better security of our Indian empire, that Affghanistan should be preserved free from Persian dominance; for Herat would, no doubt, be a link in the chain of communication between Russia and India, and if in Persian hands might be at the dictation of Russia.

However, as to the actual harm arising from Persia holding Herat, it is one of those questions which must puzzle the ordinary reading public exceedingly. If we take up the first newspaper to hand—should it be one that is smitten with Russophobia, we shall read that when Herat falls to Persia, the key of India has been snatched from us, and that the conquest of India by the Russians is but a question of a few year's time! But if the reader turns to another paper, he will find satirical phrases against the Russian fright, and that the design and ability of Russia, to advance on India, viâ Herat, exists only in the brains of panic-mongers! Neither extreme however is or ought to be advocated; but it is highly desirable that the independence of Afghanistan should be preserved entire, and it is in the legitimate scope of our statesmen to be watchful to maintain that end, even to the extent of declaring war, if our treaties with Persia or Russia should be infringed.

Well, in November 1856, Lord Canning, on receipt of news of the fall of Herat, proclaimed war. And so masterly and prompt were our arrangements, that in about a month—say on the 5th December 1856, all our ships, with the entire expedition consisting of 6000 fighting men, with 4000 followers, with horses, bullocks and guns, anchored off Bushire. The Proclamation of War, dated from Calcutta 1st November 1856, had not then reached the Government of Bushire, when our fleet anchored in the Bushire roadstead.

This fleet, which was probably ten times larger than any previously seen in those waters, must have surprised his Excellency, whose Persian magnificent title is Surrey Bey, or the "Lord of the Seas." It was, I believe, every where acknowledged that the equipment of our large expeditionary force, organised entirely by the Bombay Government under Lord Elphinstone, was most effectively done. From personal recollection of the time I can say there was great practical energy shown in all the executive departments, resulting in the despatch of the force in an incredibly short time. I however remember, that we Civilian residents, who stayed idly at home, did not escape without paying for the war, for provisions ran up to fabulous prices. On the flats, in the open air, about 300 yards from this building, might be seen about 20 screw-presses working night and day pressing the hay for shipment; with such demand, the cost of hay for feeding a horse went up to war prices; and thus in many ways the war was brought home to us in Bombay. At this present time we know to our cost that the mere rumour of another war is adroitly made an excuse to double the price of horse fodder.

When our force arrived at Bushire we requested the Governor to surrender up the fortified town, but this he declined to do, so our forces had to be landed as best we could in the face of the foe. It was found that our larger frigates could not approach much within a mile of the shore owing to the shelving coast, we therefore selected a better spot called Hallileh Bay, which is some six miles south of Bushire. The debarkation was effected without loss. Our first passage of arms was then brought about some distance from Bushire, for advancing on the road to that place we came upon a square earthwork called Reshire, I think, in which about 400 of the enemy had taken up their position, and opened a smart matchblock fire on our advanced party. These fell back on the main body. General Stalker then disposed his force so as to encircle the redoubt as much as possible to prevent escape, while the 2nd Europeans and 64th Regiments assisted by the 25th Native Infantry, gave the assault. Brigadier Stopford, of the 64th, led the assaulting column up the sides of a ditch and parapet under a heavy matchlock fire, and was there shot dead on the parapet. Lieutenants Utterson and Warren also received their death wounds here. Our other casualties were few, and the whole storming lasted but a few minutes, for the enemy ran out at the rear resting on the sea, and many of the Persians escaped along the rocks before our riflemen were aware of their flight. It was then that Colonel Malet with his Cavalry hastened down to the beach and cut off the fugitives who had eluded our rifles. The Persians in most cases refused to surrender, probably not believing nor understanding our soldiers' signs and orders to do so. But Colonel Malet, seeing one hold up his hands for mercy, desired a soldier to spare the man's life; yet as Colonel Malet passed, the Persian snatched a matchlock and shot his preserver dead. The death of these several officers threw a sad gloom over the first efforts of our forces, and the news coming upon us in Bombay as the first-fruits of the war, augured badly in our conjectures for its bloodless termination.

We subsequently ascertained that this small garrison of 400, more than half of whom were left dead on the field, deserved some sympathy, for they were doubtless victims of the Bushire Governor's recklessness, the post into which they were thrown was isolated, and could not possibly be defended after their scanty ammunition and small supply of dates were exhausted; and the defence of the post itself effected no strategic purpose. It was thought, however, that the Bushire Governor's purpose was not abortive, inasmuch as he freed himself from a band of too turbulent half-bred Persians, whose obedience was not easily commanded.

Our troops bivouacked for a night about five miles from Bushire, and on the following morning took up a position on the land side of the fortress, which is at the end of a small peninsula. The governor was summoned to yield but refused, and it seemed that a short siege would be necessary as the walls were too high for escalade and stretched right across the land face. From the sea our ships could only come within twelve or fourteen hundred yards of the town, their bombardment therefore was not very injurious to the large place. However the governor's resolution gave way as he saw our troops advancing along the peninsula, and he ordered his flagstaff to be cut down, and surrendered the fort. About 2,000 regular troops were marshalled out and laid down their arms; and being made to sit in rows were for a night kept under guard. No doubt this one night was one of painful suspense to them, for their own mode of warfare sanctions rapine and massacre at the taking of a fort, and the fate they probably expected was certain death from our hand. However in the morning General Stalker liberated them all; and they marched off (of course unarmed) towards Shiraz.

I am necessarily obliged to condense the particulars of our proceedings in Persia, contenting myself by giving the results.

It seems the Persian Government had in November 1856 collected some 4000 soldiers at Shiraz, for though the declaration of War had not reached them, still they were not unsuspicious of our hostile intentions; they had insulted our ambassador, Mr. Murray and he had quitted their capital, Teheran some months previously. Moreover our steamers had been to and fro in the gulf waters much too frequently not to indicate that we were likely to visit them with punishment; these movements had been noted by their officials on the sea coast, and the intelligence had roused the government at Teheran to preparation. These preparations we ascertained had extended to within twenty miles of Bushire, for at a village called Chakkota there were stores of ammunition and grain; it was therefore a wise resolve of General Stalker to send out a party to destroy these stores. On Christmas eve, three squadrons of horse and two guns were sent forward for the duty, which was effected without any bloodshed. Many tons of gunpowder were exploded and the grain—that is, all that the villagers could not take away for their own consumption, was burnt, and our troops returned to Bushire.

The campaign now received a fresh impulse in the appointment of General Outram to the chief command. He arrived, and brought reinforcements. In the meantime a Persian General of renown, Shooja-ool-Moolk, had advanced to Borasjoon, about forty-five miles from Bushire. He was said to have orders to drive the English into the sea. To their great disappointment he never attempted it.

On Sir James Outram's arrival in January, he decided on two immediate steps; one to strike a blow at Mohumrah, a place accessible by water, indeed the only military position besides Bushire that was thus accessible. The other was the prompt attack of Borasjoon, where Shooja-ool-Moolk was encamped.

To reach this latter place our troops had to march forty-five miles, and Sir James preferred that this should be performed at night. About 3,500 fighting men (including Cavalry and Artillery) started and marched through the pitch dark night till they reached Chakkota, the place at which we had previously destroyed the enemy's stores. After a rest they proceeded to a village called Khooshab; and the following night we resumed our march on to Borasjoon, which we reached a few hours after the Persians had abandoned their encampment. It seems their courage had failed at the last moment. The Persian leaders hearing of our advance, had given out that they would defend their camp, which they had slightly entrenched, but eventually discretion was to them the better part of valour, they had heard terrifying accounts of the power of the English guns, their valour evaporated as we approached, and our soldiers had their long march with no other result than to arrive in time to occupy the camp of the Persians, whose fires were still burning, but our men lost their expected treat of a good fight. The Shah's regular troops—with guns, fled along the base of the hills to Dalikeh, a place about 12 miles from Borasjoon, and their Irregular Cavalry knowing every nook and corner at the foot of the hills, sheltered themselves there and thus escaped any trial of arms with us, for Sir James Outram knew it would be fruitless to pursue them or to advance to Dalikeh where the country so much favoured the Persians, so after two days stay at Borasjoon, and having destroyed tons of powder, etc. abandoned by the Persians, our troops commenced their night march back to Bushire.

Now it seems the Persian general finding he was not pursued, rallied his courage, and probably desiring to make a show of fighting, so as to save his reputation at the Court of Teheran, had written to the Elkhanee or chief of the wandering tribes of horse, who were in our vicinity, to join him in attacking the British Camp at night. The Elkhanee chief took him at his word and arranged to join his force on the night of the 7th before Borasjoon. The Persians and the Elkhanees did so unite their forces, but not till some hours after our troops were on their march back at a slow pace, the night being pitch dark; our troops had proceeded very leisurely, when the entire line was startled by musketry firing in their rear. Sir James Outram galloped back to see the cause; his horse fell over some obstacle, stumbled and pitched the General off—he was stunned for some hours, and was at this critical moment helpless. Luckily, Colonel Lugard—the chief of his staff, was in every way fitted for the emergency. Indeed it was not only one demanding great self-possession and ability in the Commander, but was a critical time for our troops. The Persians had thrown out their light Cavalry in several small bodies, which had the effect of appearing to surround our troops. The enemy fired matchlocks, shouted and raised a great din, so that being unseen through the darkness, they led our troops to think they were more numerous than actually they were. At some risk of slaughtering our own friends, our guns opened fire in the direction of the enemy, but the firing was necessarily very desultory, and after a short time Colonel Lugard ordered all firing to cease, and with admirable method and decision collected all our troops into a hollow square. By about 2 o'clock all were in position and perfectly silent. Prior to this the enemy had brought up some guns, and inflicted some loss on us. There were several casualties among our soldiers and Camp followers, and Lieutenant Greentree, of the 64th was wounded here. However, as we resolutely refused to return fire, the Persians got tired of cannonading into the dark, and apparently with no damage to their foe. The remainder of the night passed quietly; our troops impatient for the dawn, and fearing the enemy would march away without the punishment which their audacity had sought. At last the morning showed the Persians within cannon range and numbering about as many as the English. Our guns were moved up to the front and quickly sent their volleys into the nearest wing of the enemy; our 18-pounder guns did great execution, completely disorganizing the Persian right wing, while the other wing moved off without even a show of intention to fight, their Cavalry also kept at a respectful distance, evidently watching to see the fate of the infantry before venturing their own persons, so completely did our Artillery discomfit the enemy, that our Infantry never got near enough to them to charge; but in the earliest part of the engagement our Bombay 3rd Cavalry made a dash—before our Artillery had done its work and (they say) cut completely through a square of Persians. It has often been questioned whether Cavalry can force a square. This is the only instance on record that I know of: the Persians have learnt our European manœuvres and drill, but no doubt the preservation of a square is also much dependent on the resolute unflinching courage of the troops; for one or two cowards who might yield at the critical movement would give the opening without which the square should be impregnable. We found the Persians deficient in pluck and firmness. Their knowledge of European drill was not sufficient to make them rally and reform when disorganized, yet it kept them sufficiently in masses to make them an easy mark and prey for our destructive Artillery. It was here that Lieutenant A. Moore and Lieutenant Malcolmson won their Victoria Cross. Our Artillery and Cavalry quickly turned the Persians engaged into a stream of fugitives—two of their guns were abandoned, stuck in the sand. Those who did not engage us took care to be in the van of the fugitives. Our pursuit was continued about 3 miles, with great slaughter, several Persians whose lives had been spared subsequently fired on us, and this so exasperated the men that no quarter was then given. This ended the battle of Khooshab, our casualties of killed and wounded being nearly 100.

At night the weary march was resumed on the road back to Bushire, the rain descended in torrents—the guide lost his way, so that a halt on the muddy plain for some dreary hours was necessary; at daybreak the march was resumed, but our jaded troops did not reach the Bushire camp till the following night. The number of Persians left dead on the field at Khooshab was more than 700, with immense stores of ammunition and arms abandoned. Sir J. Outram in his despatch characterises this march, "as a most arduous march of 44 miles under incessant rain, which was accomplished, besides beating the enemy, in 50 hours." From those who shared in the march, and those who saw our troops come into Bushire, I have heard that it tried the physique of the men severely, the country was inundated with water, so that in many places it was wading not marching, and our men came in covered with mud.

An amusing instance of the mode of concocting a despatch is shown in the Persian General's narrative of the battle, which was published in the *Teheran Government Gazette.* Captain Taylor obtained a copy, and made a translation. In it Shooja-ool-Moolk, the Persian General, behaved like a hero, the Persians were said to have pursued the English for 14 miles, broke through the English square and cut us up awfully, our killed being as two to one compared with the Persians; according to them we had to abandon and blow up our own ammunition, not theirs, and it was only the rain that prevented our being annihilated by them.

The other project of Sir James Outram's, the attack of Mohumrah, still had to be carried out. Mohumrah lies about 30 miles from the sea, on the north side of the river Karun. The Persians imagined they had rendered the place impregnable, by the batteries they had erected and the number of the garrison. However, they were all of no avail. For although the Persians numbered nearly 6,000, they would not wait for our storming parties, but left their batteries, and retreated up the right bank of the Karun. But as a consolation to our troops for not meeting us hand to hand, they left us large stores and all their camp equipage as booty. Our total loss in this attack was only ten, all men of the Indian Navy. We thus effected a very powerful moral blow on the country, for it had been hitherto supposed by them, that no ships could possibly pass the spot where their batteries were erected. Subsequent inspection showed that the batteries were admirably constructed, and if the Persian gunners had only served their guns with sufficient pluck, being themselves well sheltered, our ships would have been severely damaged. However, it seems our frigates soon inspired awe, and silenced the batteries sufficiently for the transports to get past and land their troops higher up.

Our tremendous sixty-eight pounders astonished and terrified the Persians, and our forces were landed with scarce any opposition.

Want of time debars my entering into the full details of the attack on Mohumrah, and the short summary of the results just stated might lead you to think it was an operation of no difficulty, but in fact great ability and naval science were necessary to ensure success. The batteries were in very strong natural position, commanding the junction of two rivers. It was our object to erect a mortar battery on land, but on reconnoitring the island near the batteries, it was found to be incapable from its marshy nature to bear the guns, and Commander Rennie with prompt and ready resource, in 12 hours had a raft constructed, on which our mortar battery was placed, and this, unknown to the enemy, was towed to the westward of the island: thus at dawn of day we commenced to pound away at their batteries from a place they could not touch, and in the meantime our ships came up and took their positions, and in about 3 hours managed to nearly silence the enemy's guns. It would be unjust in the extreme not to award full praise to the Indian Navy for skill and courage, on the plea that victory was attained without suffering much loss.

Having taken Mohumrah, there seemed little more for us to do: it is not probable that Sir James had instructions to march into the interior of Persia, for every mile he would march from the coast and his ships, his difficulties would increase in progressive ratio, and the country apart from its physical difficulties, is so sparsely populated, as to be absolutely deserted and destitute of permanent dwellings over vast tracts, nor had the English the means of land carriage.

Here the reflection presses on us with some force whether our foes were worthy of our notice. They have a considerable seaboard, but along the whole extent of it, but two places appeared worthy of our attack, and if the Persians had not been so obliging as to bring down their stores to Chakkota and Borasjoon, we should scarcely have been favoured with any fighting. Their immense tracts of country are so depopulated and deserted, that we must traverse hundreds of miles to find any vital place in which to strike a blow.

One brilliant little affair was the last of our proceedings. I refer to the capture of Ahwaz, which lies about 100 miles up the kiver Karun. I have explained before, that Mohumrah lies at the junction of the Karun and the Shat-ul-Arat. This last river is better known to Europeans as that which is formed by the united streams of the Tigris and the Euphrates, and the Persians after abandoning their batteries and camp at Mohumrah, retired along the bank of the Karun so as to fall back on supplies which they were known to have at Ahwaz. It was therefore possible for us to go up in our smaller steamers and still further drub the Persians. About 300 of our Europeans were placed under the orders of Captain Hunt, and embarked on 3 flat bottomed river steamers, which with 3 gunboats were under command of Captain Rennie of the Indian Navy.

On arriving at Ahwaz at day break, the Persian army were discovered in large force, infantry and cavalry. We anchored 1½ miles below the place. Some horsemen who came down were soon sent scampering off by a shot fired at them, and no more afterwards ventured within range. We were soon informed by some Arabs that Ahwaz was unoccupied: the troops had become frightened by the appearance of our steamers and had moved off. Some gun boats were sent up to shell the Persians who were collected on the ridges, and in the mean time our three hundred men were landed. When they approached the town of Ahwaz the Arab Sheikh of the place came and tendered his submission, saying the enemy were retreating, and sure enough with our glasses we could discern about 7,000 men, besides horsemen and 5 or 6 guns, retiring and abandoning a strong position, flying from a small force of 300 men! This little effort of ours answered very nicely as a test of the enemy's courage.

Our troops returned immediately to Mohumrah and found that Sir James Outram had just heard that the preliminaries of peace had been signed at Paris, and all was bustle and animation to get back to Bombay: thus closed the Persian Campaign of 1856-57 on 4th March.

I must ask you to criticise this lecture leniently. The subject necessarily demands a narration of facts, and these I fear you may think have been told too meagrely, and without sufficient variety of incident, but as I was not there, you will of course accept that as an excuse for not relating wonderful accounts of personal prowess and individual deeds of daring.

On reading the official despatches published in the Government Gazette of 1857, those by General Outram, in terse and vigorous language, give a graphic account of our engagements in Persia, and if I had only read them to you this evening, they would have given you a connected history of our actions. I refer to them now as my authority for part of my narration this evening, and the despatches have enabled me to authenticate other facts which I had seen in Magazines. The rough sketches by the Quarter Master General also submitted with the despatches, illustrate very clearly the strength of the position at Mohumrah.

The narrative of the War of 1856-57 being disposed of, we are at liberty to enter on the wide field of speculation as to our political relations with Persia. We can raise the question whether our statesmen act wisely in going to war with Persia, for the maintenance of a semi-barbarous principality in independence. It is true we succeeded in 1857, and made Persia give up Herat, and also again to receive our ambassador at the Persian capital with due honours; but to obtain this we had to expend an enormous sum—probably three crores of rupees. It is true we harassed the Persians and taught their barbarous troops to respect our prowess, but still we shed our own blood as well as theirs. And it may be also questioned whether by irritating and alienating the Persians, we do not thrust them into closer league of alliance with France and Russia, ultimately to league against us. It is probable that we have just reaped some disadvantage from our unconciliating policy by finding that Persia will yield us no privileges through her territory for our projected telegraph line viâ the Euphrates valley, unless we pay her the highest terms. There are several aspects in which this question of war with Persia may be discussed, but I feel very diffident in expressing my own opinion on the subject. Probably some friends present may be able to add some information.

One thing, I hope is, that the members will not think the discussion of such subjects as the present of no importance to themselves; in my opinion all current political topics of the day are important to the [illegible] European in India; and any illustrations of the [illegible] of the times, must be of service to the [illegible] individual of any nation.

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THE MUSIC AT THE OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION.

(*From the Saturday Review, May 3.*)

IN the pageant which inaugurated the Exhibition of 1851, the music was limited to two or three very simple pieces, executed by about a thousand performers, as great doubts were then entertained whether even so large a body of singers could produce a musical or pleasing effect, or whether their efforts would not be absorbed and lost in the vast space of the enormous building. The success, however, which was then achieved (and few who were present can forget the effect produced by the "Old Hundredth," and "God save the Queen," with Clara Novello's magnificent delivery of the solos), gave rise to the colossal meeting with which the public has since become familiar. On the opening, therefore, of the present Exhibition, it was naturally wished to give a distinct feature to the musical portion of the ceremonial. Her Majesty's Commissioners accordingly requested the assistance of four composers to represent the musical art of Italy, Germany, France and England. The representatives, with one exception, were well chosen. France, Italy, Germany, and England were to be represented by Auber, Verdi, Meyerbeer, and Professor Bennett. We should consider Meyerber, although a German by birth, as belonging rather to the French than to the German school of music; and we should have preferred that modern German Music should, if possible, have been represented by Herr Wagner in place of the distinguished composer of *Les Huguenots* and *Dinorah*. To Professor Bennett was entrusted the setting of the Laureate's ode. MM. Auber and Meyerbeer have respectively contributed a march and an overture; but these pieces differ only in name, the form of the compositions being very similar. Signor Verdi, from whom a march was also requested, composed a cantata for solo (to be sung by Tamberlik) and chorus; but although the Commissioners were informed more than a month ago that this piece was at their disposal, they somewhat ungraciously delayed intimating their acceptance or refusal of the cantata till it was too late to prepare it; and accordingly Italy was on Thursday, musically, unrepresented. We think Signor Verdi has good cause to complain of the manner in which he has been treated, and this is not the only mischance which has attended the musical arrangements of Her Majesty's Commissioners.

No one has secured such confidence in his direction of large masses of performers as Mr. Costa, and the Commissioners wisely, therefore, in the first instance, entrusted to him the organization of the orchestra and chorus for the performance of the works we have mentioned. But, unfortunately, some years ago, when Mr. Costa was the conductor of the Philharmonic Concerts, Professor Bennett took the very excusable liberty of suggesting the time at which one of his own compositions should be taken. From this trifling circumstance the present difficulties have arisen. The autocrat of the orchestra, having nursed his resentment, expressly stipulated with the Commissioners that he should not be expected to conduct any work of Dr. Bennett's, "if he should be asked to compose one." It was of course open to Mr. Costa to show his gratitude to the English nation for its constant and liberal recognition of his talents, and also to evince his respect to a Court through whose countenance and support he has mainly obtained his present position, by intruding a petty personal pique into the arrangements for the opening ceremonial of a great national undertaking. That the Commissioners, however, should have lent themselves to such conduct is much to be lamented. They ought never to have suffered Mr. Costa to dictate whom they should request to compose, or what works he would or would not conduct—especially when such dictation was meant to gratify a petty personal feeling in the exclusion of our greatest English musician from a post to which his talents and position entitled him. Professor Bennett was most anxious to do everything in his power to remove the misunderstanding which existed between himself and Mr. Costa. He expressed to the Commissioners his desire to call upon Mr. Costa with his work; but for seven months he was kept in ignorance of the compact they had allowed Mr. Costa to make. It was idle to ask Professor Bennett himself to name a conductor. The Commissioners, having selected Mr. Costa as the ablest man to superintend the performance of the music, should have insisted on his superintending *all* or resigning his baton into more generous, even if less able, hands. It was not fair to thrust on Professor Bennett the invidious task of nominating any one for so ungracious a position, especially considering the difficulties his nominee must inevitably have encountered from the feeling Mr. Costa has displayed on this occasion. Still less, perhaps, should the Commissioners have ultimately entrusted Professor Bennett's work to a gentleman who, though deservedly popular, and unapproachable as a leader, has not had the opportunities and experience to enable him to secure precision and steadiness in so large a body of musicians. We take leave of this disgreeable subject with regret that such a spirit should have been exhibited to the world on a public occasion like the present.

Amongst the disadvantages of the present building as compared with that of 1851, not the least is its unfitness for transmitting sound. More tone was produced in the former building, and certainly the effect is more satisfactory at Sydenham. At no time on Thursday was so full a body of sound obtained as in the Handel Festival of 1857, although the numbers engaged were about the same. The transepts on each side of the dome swallow up an immense portion of the sound, so that at the commencement of the nave—except the brass instruments and the drums—little is heard unless the band is playing fortissimo, and then the reverberation causes considerable indistinctness. The band on Thursday numbered about 400, and the chorus more than 2000. The first piece was of course "God save the Queen," ushered in by a roll of the side-drums. The solos were sung by the chorus in unison, each of the upper voices in turn taking a verse. Meyerbeer's overture or march succeeded. As Meyerbeer was present at the Handel Festival of '59, he was perfectly aware of the conditions under which he was composing, and we had anticipated something broader and more massive than the work he has produced. The opening movement is introduced by the double basses in a fine rolling passage, which, however, was robbed of much of its distinctness by the nature of the building. A new subject is then given out by the wood band, which leads to a return of the opening movement by the full orchestra. We next have a slow movement —a sort of religious march, which is very graceful, and exhibits all the well-known peculiarities of the composer. Here again some of the effects of the instrumentation were lost, especially the passages given to the *Corno Inglese*. After a second return to the opening movement, a quick step is introduced, with which all London, or rather all dancing London, will soon be familiar, as the "quick step" will inevitably retain its character in the drawing-room and become a popular galop. In its place, however, in the overture, it sounded somewhat common-place. "Rule Britannia" forms the subject upon which the composer has worked his close. We first hear it from the wind, it is then distributed among the deeper stringed instruments, and after an episode in which the quick step is introduced, the wind instruments give out the melody supported by a running accompaniment of the strings, too suggestive perhaps of the close to the overture of *William Tell*. Meyerbeer has evidently spent considerable care and ingenuity upon this piece, and in a concert-room the beauties of the instrumentation will make themselves known. It presents several of those peculiar modulations and piquant rhythms which Meyerbeer always introduces, but we thought a more massive treatment would have ensured greater success. It was extremely well played, and few could have detected that till Tuesday it had been unseen by any one in the orchestra.

The Laureate's Ode succeeded this overture. This opens with a chorale supported by the trumpets alone, producing a very solemn impression, and the ear rested on the grave melody and sustained harmonies with all the more satisfaction from the feverish attention which the preceding piece had required. The second verse of the chorale is accompanied by the full orchestra. To this succeeds a movement in a minor key which wss admirably sung. There is a charming effect obtained here by an accompaniment given to the strings, and the close to this movement struck us as one of the most exquisite passages in the music of the day. A choral recitative, at first accompanied only by the trumpets, but afterwards falling into a more measured rhythm with full orchestra, leads us back to the opening chorale and the ode concludes with a graceful flowing chorus, the melody of which is fortunately the freshest in the work. We were delighted that Professor Bennett has been able on this occasion perpaps to advance, certainly to sustain, his reputation. Throughout there was an individuality as great as in the works of our foreign guests. Although written for so large a chorus, we are convinced the effect will be equally pleasing with smaller numbers, and the beauty of the score, which is everywhere masterly, will make itself more clearly felt. The very admirable manner in which this ode was performed is deserving the highest praise. The precision of the chorus was remarkable, and some portions were models of choral singing. The chorus of the Sacred Harmonic Society may well be gratified with so perfect a performance of a not very easy work with so little study and rehearsal. They have added another to their already long list of musical triumphs. M. Sainton, for the reasons we have mentioned above, conducted the performance of the Ode, and deserves great credit for the very able manner in which he acquitted himself in a most unenviable position—a position in which he never ought to have been placed. M. Auber's "March" was the next piece in the programme. For a composer of the mature age of 81, and of so industrious a disposition, the freshness of this "March" is something wonderful. Of course, it bears the mark of coming from the author of *Massaniello*, *Fra Diavolo*, and the other numerous charming French operas with which we are so familiar; but it is nevertheless new, nothing is borrowed, and every phrase is treated with that grace and piquancy so peculiarly his own. After a few introductory chords forming an ascending chromatic scale, a lovely movement in triple time is introduced for the cornet-a-pistons, supported by the trombones. This is very delicious, and will no doubt be often heard during the ensuing season from our military bands. The next movement, which commences with a *pizzicato* passage for all the strings in turn, was quite inaudible. We then have a delightful melody suggested by a movement from one of Haydn's *Symphonies*. This, treated with admirable skill, and a charming effect. The march winds up, as most of Auber's overtures do, with a brilliant and exciting subject, very fully scored, similar to the close of the overture to *Fra Diavolo*, but without the slightest repetition or plagiarism of that work. To describe how it was played would be only to repeat what we have already said of the execution of Meyerbeer's overture. The "Hallelujah" and "Amen" choruses from *The Messiah* were performed after the address from the Commissioners had been presented; and the grandeur of this stupendous chorus was in no wise diminished by the music which had preceded it. The want of the organ, however, was sensibly felt, and the effect, although surpassing that of the other pieces, was not what it was in 1851, and was inferior to what has been produced at Sydenham. Nothing, perhaps, could more strikingly illustrate the genius of Handel than this performance. While every facility for producing grand results has, since his day, been afforded to composers by the perfection of the instruments with which he was familiar, and by the introduction of many of which he never dreamt, yet in the year 1862, in the company of special works by three of the most distinguished composers of the day, the very leaders of present musical art, the simple yet masterly notes he composed nearly a hundred years ago are still unapproached in their power to move our feelings and touch our hearts. "God save the Queen" formed a fitting conclusion to this very interesting ceremonial. On this occasion the tenors and basses sang the solos in unison, the verse delivered by the tenors being singularly well given. The 500 voices sounded absolutely as one.

The arrangements in the building with respect to the performers were excellent. Every one knew his place, and not a single hitch of any description occurred to interfere with the enjoyment of the music; but the Sacred Harmonic Society, with Mr. Bowley at their head, have taught us that these monster orchestras can, with proper care, be as easily managed as those of more moderate dimensions. To their admirable organization, however, no small share of the success of the day was due. The Exhibition of 1862, in whatever other respects it may fall short of that of 1851, can certainly claim a vast superiority in the musical celebration of its opening. Notwithstanding the misfortunes we have mentioned in the beginning of this notice, Her Majesty's Commissioners have secured a very fine performance of two new works of considerable pretensions by two of the most distinguished foreign composers; and they have afforded our own greatest native musician an opportunity of proving that musical art among us can produce results which need no apology in taking their place beside those of our foreign guests. At all events, the occasion has been the means of adding to our musical stores works which will be heard with pleasure when the excitement attendant upon their production shall have passed away, and whose intrinsic merits will enable them to avoid the too common fate of Installation Odes and Festival Overtures.

PROGRESS IN AMERICA.

(*From the Daily News.*)

THE American mails now bring us something as interesting as the tidings of a series of victories, and even more important. By all reports of public meetings, and all the correspondence of the best journals, we learn how rapid and how remarkable has been the improvement in public spirit since the Government ventured to lay its finger on the seat of the political disease of the Republic. There may be more ways than one of accounting for the fresh inspiration. No doubt it is a great relief to the general spirits and temper that the long period of suspense is over—that dull time of preparation which seemed like time and reputation lost; and the recent series of victories may well animate the national pride, and induce a general good humour. But there is a better improvement than this. A spirit is daily rising which does not depend on success and-glory for its vigour. It is not created by victory, but would have been at least as strong as it is if the Confederates had won each of the battles that they have lost. The citizens are learning more and more to see their case as others see it—as their fathers foresaw it—as their posterity will regard it in the retrospect. The delay and difficulty about discerning the right which always occur where large numbers are concerned, constitute the danger and weakness of popular government; but the certainty that the right, when once plainly discerned, will be done, is the more than compensating strength of genuine republican government; and the rate at which the people of the United States have recently been travelling towards their true point of view calls for deeper congratulations than military successes can ever command.

There are two ways in which the advance appears. Public men have a clearer view and a higher sense of what they are about, and the people are coming forward more openly and strongly to declare their opinions and intentions.

Up to a very recent time it was impossible to extract from any public man any account of what he proposed or anticipated as the upshot of the conflict. Now, there are many who speak out about the necessity of abolishing Slavery, if a central government is to rule the whole country as before. We are not thinking now of flowery orators who try to enchant their Northern audiences with pictures of a Southern Eden, all love and joy, when Northern principles shall prevail on Southern plantations, and everybody shall do what is right, and nobody shall bear malice for the past. In a community which takes its recreation in lecture-halls there must be flattery and poetry in public speaking, and such smooth prophesying should go for only what it is worth. We refer to the public men who see so plainly the peril and difficulty of dealing with the peculiar form of property and class of proprietors in the South that they have put off too long the necessary task of dealing with both. These representatives of Republican statesmanship are now at length declaring openly that there can be no sort of understanding between North and South while Slavery lasts; that the people cannot live as comrades under a common Government, nor the States as partners under a Federal organization, nor the two sections as separate adjoining nations, while an institution exists which entails poverty and virtual despotism within its own limits, and political embarrassment to everybody outside. The tendency to comprise is dying out at Washington and in the State legislatures, and political men no longer silence all questions by refusing to look further than the immediate humiliation of the South. They no longer mistake for hostility every intimation from any quarter that there will be further work to be done and further difficulty to dispose of when the Confederate force is scattered to the winds.

As for the other method of advance, it is yet more striking. It has throughout been a perplexity to those who know the Americans well that the people have been so retired and silent as they have been. They have sent their strong men to the war, and dedicated their wealth without stint to the public service; but they have neither spoken for themselves nor instructed public men what to say for them. The new tax bill will bring them forward. The great value of that measure is as a test of the popular will and sentiment. It might have been a less stringent test, and it ought to have been so. A little knowledge of political economy on the part of some who seem to have everything to learn in that department would have spared the Northern citizens a vast amount of sacrifice and suffering which will be as useless as needless: but, be the new taxes what they may, they will be eagerly paid, because they are a mode of expression and action for the people. There is something very striking in the way in which multitudes are studying their liabilities and laying out their means for paying such an amount of taxation as has never before been dreamed of in their country. They know that they cannot now retreat from the conflict which the South chose to begin; and they hear daily from the advancing army news which excites a vehement desire to end the war quickly, and by the only effectual means. As the troops advance, every regiment, and every man in each regiment, sees with his own eyes what Slavery is, and how it is in fact answerable for every death in the field: and when the soldiers write home, "if you spare *it* you murder *us*," the national spirit rises to inquire how the curse may be best dealt with. We now meet with confessions as contrite as could be desired of the weakness and sin of long complicity with Slavery; and both the cupidity and the cowardice of past times are flung away. The citizens are telling one another that the appeal now is to them; and that they will so pay their taxes as to leave no doubt of their will and intent. It is to be wished that the taxes were of a wiser kind, and less at variance with Republican principle; but that is another affair. The people will learn political economy and the political philosophy of taxation by the process they have now to go through. The present interest is in the readiness with which they consent to, and prepare to support, imposts far heavier than those for which they have been wont to pity other nations.

The probability is that they will pay with less difficulty than other people. In their prosperous young society money is lightly got and lightly parted with. Scarcely anybody lays by; and little is known of the economy which is common in old countries. Their money does not stick by them nor they by their money; and such cupidity as exists among them is even more short-sighted than elsewhere. Thus, it is probable that they will pay freely—at least till they discover the bad quality of particular imposts; and then they will, as usual, soon invent a better method to take the place of the old.

The rapidly changing tone about European action and opinion is an evidence of improved public spirit at home. At first, there was a rush to conclusions which are now found to be false. It took the wisest citizens a week to perceive that neutrality did not mean taking the side of the North; and it has taken the American public nearly a year to see why the Queen's proclamation could not be delayed, and that it and other avowals did not make the international law on which they proceeded. But these truths are now apprehended by a large and daily increasing proportion of the public. We may see them inquiring in all directions whether qualified persons believe in the existence of British hostility; and we know what answers they get from men whose judgment is valuable. Many mistakes remain to be set right: but in proportion as the Northern people discern their real business to be the abolition of Slavery, they learn to understand the nature and direction of British sympathy. Accordingly, we hear less and less of conquering our colonies and fighting us; and when they shall have established free labour in the South and free trade in the North they will see, better than we can show them yet, where they have misapprehended their best friends. Meantime, their friends, and all observers, ought to be so clear-sighted to the signs of the times as to perceive the great advance recently made by the Northern Americans in the understanding and appreciation of their own duties and their own great cause.

LITERATURE.

L'OUVRIERE.*

(*From the London Review.*)

M. JULES SIMON has long been honourably known as occupying a distinguished position among the philosophers of France. A pupil of Cousin, he became his master's deputy at the Sorbonne in 1839, and for twelve years kept up all the *eclat* which had attended the lectures of that brilliant rhetorician. The year 1848 brought him for the first time into public life, and he was elected representative for the Cotes-du-Nord. Even then he had begun to interest himself for the lower orders. He made one of the commission appointed to superintend the organization of labour. In the perilous days of June, he was amongst those who showed most courage in going among the insurgents, and he was chosen president of the commission charged with the care of the wounded. In December, 1851, his course of lectures was suspended by special decree, and a few months later his refusal to give in his allegiance to the new Government terminated his political existence. Of late years he has interested himself greatly in the condition of the working classes. The book before us is the immediate result of his inquiries into the state of the operatives employed in the chief manufactures of France. It acquires a melancholy interest, as contradicting the notion, too widely spread in this country, that if the Imperial *regime* is distasteful to the upper ranks of French society, it has at least brought happiness to the masses. There is little evidence of such happiness in "L'Ouvriere."

M. Simon divides his subject into four parts, treating first of those persons employed in the manufacture of silk; secondly, of those employed in all other manufactures where machinery is used; and, thirdly, of what he terms "la petite industrie," under which head be comprehends every species of work done by hand. The fourth and last part of the book is devoted to the summing up of the great argument which runs through the whole of it, namely, that all efforts to improve the condition of the operative classes must be useless unless the woman occupies her natural position of manager of the household and nurse to the children; in fact, till both man and woman can, from infancy, enjoy the safeguards of home.

It is, perhaps, scarcely necessary to say that Lyons is the great centre of silk manufacture. Its production are everywhere sought after, and though everywhere imitated, there is a certain perfection in the true Lyonese silks which has not yet been attained by those of any other place. Of all manufactures it is the one which affords most employment to women, from the time when the egg of the silkworm is first bought, and through the different stages of its progress, till they are required to make it up into various objects of utility. But there is one point at which they become useless. They are unable to design patterns, or form combinations of colours—a fact which has been proved by a long series of unsuccessful experiments.

The Lyonese merchant is not the superintendent of his own works; or, rather, he has no works to superintend. He buys the raw silk, and has it woven in workshops which do not belong to him. M. Simon gives an interesting account of the persons at the head of these workshops, who form a class by themselves:—

"The masters," he says, "of workshops form a very interesting and very curious class not to be found elsewhere, for they are distinctly working-men, and do not seek, like most master-men in other branches of trade, to connect themselves with the *bourgeoisie*. Whether they are sons of masters, or whether they have reached their position by labouring long as journeymen, they do their day's work in the workshop like the others; their work is paid for by the merchant in the same way, and at the same price; they direct their apprentices, but do not interfere with the journeymen, over whom they have no more authority than a landlord over his tenant. They wear the same costume, and meet at the same places of amusement on a Sunday."

These positions are frequently filled by women, who stand at the head of their profession, both as regards the wages they receive and the conditions under which they work. These are most favourable. They are not compelled to leave their homes, and can consequently give all necessary attention to domestic duties, while without violent exertions they can earn from five to seven francs in the day. The lot of those under them is very different. The weavers (*tisseuses*), who occupy the next place, cannot, under the most fortunate circumstances; circumstances which fluctuate greatly, gain more than 1 franc 50 centimes, or 1s. 3d. English, per day. For this they are compelled to work twelve hours in the twenty-four. Even below these there are several kinds of workers, who have charge of the different processes through which the silk goes. Their wages in some cases fall low as 80 centimes. We must add that they are never free as from the chance of being out of work (*le chômage*); at the best of times there are some among them who do not work more than three days in a week.

The protection awarded by a law to young women and children is of little avail, from the absence of any proper machinery to work it. It aims at rather less than the English law in favour of the same persons, comprehending in the youngest class of children those from eight to twelve, while in England it is eight to thirteen. Moreover, one hour more work is required of young children, and half an hour more of adult children, than in England. The people of Lyons are unwilling to send their daughters to the manufactories, and the young apprentices for the most part come from a distance.

M. Simon urges in the strongest manner the advantages of decentralizing labour. The two chief of these are, first, that the *chef d'atelier*, or middleman, is got rid of; and, secondly, that the system of work adopted can be carried out at home. This is the case at Viersen and Crefeld, where it succeeds admirably; but all he says on the subject is of course only applicable to the manufacture of silk.

The second part of the book describes the remaining manufactures of France, principally directing its attention to spinning and wool-carding. The latter is less unhealthy and less disagreeable than the former. Many kinds of flax and hemp require to be prepared in a high temperature and with water, and the result of which is that the female operatives employed are compelled to spend their day of thirteen hours and a half, standing half naked, with their bare feet in water, and the transition from the extreme heat to the outer cold entails a large proportion of chest disease. But this is rather the exception than the rule. On the whole, women occupied in factories have little to complain of as far as their actual work is concerned. But the total absence of family life and the many evils resulting therefrom, reduces them to the utmost misery. The rate of infant mortality is frightful. At St. Vivien and St. Madon de Rouen, 53 per cent. of children died at the creches, or public nurseries, in one year; 83 per cent. at the Foundling Hospital. Thus, though families are large, population is stationary. Drunkenness exists to an enormous extent, in spite of every effort of the masters to check it; and St. Quentin, Rheims, Rouen, and Lille, more than rival Paris in profligacy. We shall not follow M. Simon through his description of the homes, such as they are, to be found in these principal manufacturing towns. The homes of an overcrowded population must be only too familiar to all in this country, where everything is made public, though we know how valuable such details must be where an exactly opposite line of conduct is pursued.

As the two first portions of "L'Ouvrière" are written to prove that family life cannot exist without the constant presence of the woman, so the third shows that the woman cannot exist in an isolated position. It treats of the various ways of making the finest lace down to washing and plain sewing. Lace produces but little to the actual worker. Those who make the two richest kinds, point d'Alençon and Valenciennes, gain from one franc to one franc thirty centimes a day. The latter is no longer made to any extent in the place which bears its name, but comes chiefly from Ypres, Courtray, Ghent, and other towns in Flanders.

Another of the *petites industries* is the cutting and polishing of precious stones:—

"It is easy to understand that Paris is the centre of artificial flower-making, but by what *bizarre* and inexplicable anomalies are the lapidaries settled at Septmoncel on the summit of the Jura? The diamond is cut at Amsterdam by the aid of powerful machinery and in vast workshops, as befits the richest jewel of the earth; the rest of our gems, the ruby, the sapphire, the green emerald, the pale aqua-marine with its soft light, the charming amethyst, the opal with its glaring colours, all these toys of luxury and folly are cut and polished in the wilds of a desert, by an indigent and purely mountainous population?"

Watchmaking is scarcely recognised as a trade for women in France. M. Simon suggests it as one they might be employed in with advantage. After speaking of several local callings, such as glass-cutting, burnishing, gilding, and others, he proceeds to mention three equally necessary everywhere, namely, domestic service, washing, and sewing. In Paris there is one great evil peculiar to the former. The enormous cost of house-rent drives the landlord to economise every corner of space. The result is that the servants are packed away in wretched garrets under the roofs, hot and stifling in summer, bitterly cold in winter, not to mention the manifold evils which arise from the absolute want of all superintendence on the part of either master or landlord. The condition of needlewomen in Paris is almost exactly similar to that of the same class in London. In the best times, after allowing the smallest possible sums for rent, fuel, and clothes, there remains a fraction less than sixpence a day to supply every other want. The fact is that labour, unless accompanied by skill or brute strength, is almost useless for the purposes of a livelihood out of a manufactory.

The fourth and concluding division describes the various means which have been tried to raise the position of the workman by benefit clubs, savings-banks, and mutual aid societies. The most successful attempt appears to be that which has founded a workmen's colony (*cite owvrière*) at Mulhouse:—

"Between Mulhouse and Dornach a wide plain extends itself, crossed by the canal which surrounds the town. There, in good air, on the banks of the canal, in close proximity to the factories, the society of workmen's colonies has traced the plan of its new town. The ground is perfectly flat; the streets, in which space has not been economised, are built at right angles. As each house is surrounded by a garden, trees and flowers are to be seen on all sides, and the air is as pure, and circulates with as much freedom, as in the open country."

These houses cost the workman from 2,400 to 3,000 francs, payable in instalments. The idea of each man becoming a proprietor at first made but slow progress, but in 1861 there was but ninety-seven out of 560 houses unsold.

We heartily recommend M. Simon's book to our readers. In the short space of a review it is impossible to do justice to the pure, kindly, elevated tone which pervades it throughout, any more than to its sterling good sense and its freedom from the whining cant and sickly sentimentality which too often accompany benevolence.

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* L'Ouvrière. Par M. Jules Simon. Paris: Hachette. 1862.

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The Oriental Inland Steam Company (Limited) has arranged to run a Steamer twice a month between Kurrachee and Ferozepore. For rates of freight and all further particulars apply at the Oriental Inland Steam Offices, 9 Billiter St. London, 13 Strand Calcutta, McLeod Road Kurrachee, or in Ferozepore and Lahore to Alexander Dunn, and here to
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Bombay, May, 1862.

Steam Between Kurrachee and Mooltan.

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Are appointed to sail regularly between Kurrachee and Mooltan, carrying goods for Sukkur and other intermediate stations. For rates of freight and other particulars apply in Kurrachee and the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Offices, McLeod Road; in Mooltan to H. Spencer; and here to
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The public is respectfully informed that the following vessels of the Oriental Inland Steam Company (Limited) intended for the navigation of the Ganges and its tributaries are now in an advanced state of progress, and may be expected shortly to be plying on their stations:—

Ganges, 400 horses power.
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The Soane and Gogra are vessels of the same power and quality as the Steamer Indus now plying between Mooltan and Kurrachee. The Ganges and Jumna are vessels greatly exceeding in power and carrying capacity any vessels heretofore existing in India, and are intended for the conveyance of large quantities of merchandize at a cheap rate.

The Company undertakes to carry goods from Calcutta, Bombay and Kurrachee to any part of the Punjaub at through rates, and it carries by road and railway as well as by boats on the rivers.
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Conveyance of Parcels and Merchandize Between England and India.

The Oriental Inland Steam Company (Limited) has now made arrangements for the reception of parcels and merchandize in England for transmission to any point of India, and for the reception of parcels and merchandize at the principal stations in India for transmission to any part of England.

The main benefit of this organization is that the senders or consignees of goods, whether in England or India, have one responsible party to look to for the safe transmission of goods to their several destinations, without the delays and complication incident to previous methods, and without the necessity of employing any intermediate Agency. For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 9 Billiter Street London, 2 Queen's Terrace Southampton, 13 Strand Calcutta, Macleod Road Kurrachee, or here to
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FLUTES:—A large and very valuable collection of these popular Instruments, priced from Rs., 5 10, 25, 40, 60, 90 to 300 each: of Boxwood, Cocoawood, German Silver, Electro Silver and *Solid* Silver,—all with tutors and music included in the prices quoted.

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Catalogues of the Music and cheap Books are available, and will be sent free upon receipt of a stamped address (*one anna*). Purchases of Rs. 5 and under may be prepaid in stamps.

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ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS SOCIETY.

THE profits are declared in each year, on the second Wednesday in May, from and after which date all persons assured for the whole term of life on the participating scale, and on whose Policies six complete annual or twelve complete half yearly original premiums have been paid, are entitled to participate in the profits of succeeding years in either of the modes provided by the Deed of Settlement, viz., either by a reduction of the annual or half-yearly premiums for the current year as they fall due, or an equivalent addition to the sum assured by way of a bonus. Each assurer, on his first becoming entitled to participate in the profits, has the option of selecting either of the foregoing methods, and three months from the date of declaration of the profits is allowed for his making that selection, which, however, when once determined on, cannot be altered in after years.

2.—One fifth of the ascertained profits of the five past years is divided between the Policyholders and Shareholders—three-fourths to the former, and one-fourth to the latter; the remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average to be struck on the next succeeding year.

3.—The following table will show the operation of the reduction allowed by the division of profits for 1860 which is equivalent to 45 per cent. on the current annual premium of all Policies entitled to participation:—

Age next birth-day when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy previous to the 2nd day Wednesday in May.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduction.	Annual Premium Payable after deduction.
		Co.'s Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	May 1855	10,000	420	189 0 0	231 0 0
30	„	10,000	480	216 0 0	264 0 0
40	„	10,000	590	265 8 0	324 8 0
50	„	10,000	740	333 0 0	407 0 0
60	„	10,000	1,030	463 8 0	566 8 0

4.—From the foregoing explanations it will be seen that the benefits arising from a participation in the profits are actually experienced (when a reduction of the premium is selected) at the periods when the seventh annual, or thirteenth and fourteenth half-yearly premiums fall due. In the case, however, of a Bonus to the sum assured being selected, an equivalent sum will be added to the policy for the current year, being such an amount as the reduction in the premium would purchase as a single payment.

5.—Separate tables for assurances without participation in profits, both Civil and Military, have been adopted for the *whole of Life* at reduced rates, for such persons as may prefer a lower rate of premium to participation in the general profits.

6.—The Directors have recently determined on permitting the issue of Policies in India for the whole term of Life on the non-participating scale, on the principle of receiving the premiums monthly, these Policies however, are to be granted on certain conditions, viz., that on the first issue of the Policy six months premium shall be paid in advance, and thenceforth monthly, and that in the event of persons assured returning to Europe, the monthly payments will cease, and the premium be payable at the English rates in advance yearly. And although the Board will allow 28 days grace on Policies paying monthly premiums, yet it is to be clearly understood that if those days of grace be exceeded, the Policy will be absolutely forfeited, and cannot be renewed under any circumstances whatever. It is also determined that in no case will an assurance be granted beyond the age of 60.

7.—In all cases of reduction to the English rates, the Policies are to be subject to all the regulations and conditions affecting English Policies.

8.—When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented premium will be charged proportionate to the increased risk, the rate of which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the Society and the Assured, according to circumstances.

9.—On the return of persons (whose lives have been insured at Indian rates) to Europe, either for a temporary or permanent residence, and without reference to the state of health, they will be entitled to have their future premium reduced to the English rates, corresponding with the age at which the Assurance was first effected, after they shall have given at the Head Office in London notice in writing of their arrival, and such reduction shall commence with the payment of the first Premium, which shall become due next after the receipt of such written notice. Their Policies must be forwarded to the Office, to receive an endorsement, prohibiting their departure from Europe without the previous written consent of the Directors, and all such Assurances will be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall go beyond the limits of Europe unless the said permission shall have been first obtained, and such premium paid, as in the opinion of the Directors will correspond with the extra risk incurred.

When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the office in London, and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due after the receipt of such written notice.

In the case of participating Policies, the profits are allowed on the English rate of Premium whereas Indian assurers can continue their Policies in England on most favorable terms.

Parties assured in Rupees in India, who may determine on paying their future Premiums in England, will be required to pay them at the fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee; and in the event of such Assurance becoming a claim payable in England, the sum assured will be paid at the same fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee.

10.—The parent Institution being in London, with a similar establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies, Premiums, as well as claims, are payable in either country at the option of the Policy holder. The appointment of Sub-committees at Madras and Bombay with power to grant Policies, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the sister Presidencies.

11. All Policies becoming claims on the Society, will be discharged within three months after satisfactory proof of the death and cause of death of the assured shall have been furnished to the Directors either in London or Calcutta.

12.—The Directors of the Indian Branch of the Society are empowered to treat for the purchase of Policies, for the whole term of life on which premium shall have been paid for a period of not less than five years, or to advance, if required, on such Policies, by way of Loan, two-thirds of the estimated value.

13.—Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society, by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposals for assurance *not under Co.'s Rs.* 2,500:—but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the Applicant.

14.—Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect assurances, may be had on application to the Agents.

The rates of Premium on Term Policies, and Assurances for the whole of life without participation, are now reduced, by order of the London Board, Twenty per cent., and will be found below those of any other office in India.

For Assurance for the whole Term of Life with participation in the profits of the Society, the rates remain unaltered, but the reduction after the expiration of six years has hitherto amounted upon an average Fifty per cent. upon the original charge, and the success of the Universal leads the Directors to hope that the prospective results will be still more satisfactory.

COMPARISON OF RATES.
Indian Civil Rates.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without Participation.
Original ...	18	31	26	27	27	28	28	28	41	37
Reduced or Present Rate......	18	25	21	22	22	23	23	23	41 5	31

Indian Military and Naval.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without participation.
Original ...	18	31	31	31	32	32	33	33	45	40
Reduced or Present Rate......	18	25	25	25	26	26	27	27	35	30

By order of the Directors,
BRADDON & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.
Bombay, April 1860.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 31st inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Piece Goods, such as Shirtings, Jacconets, Madapollams, Domestic, White Twills, Grey Socks, White Shirts, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Particulars of the Landed property belonging to the Estate of the late Jamsetjee Furdoonjee Paruck, Esq., deceased, to be sold in three Lots by Public Auction, by Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., at their Auction Rooms, on or about the middle of June next.

LOT No. 1.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, together with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, and Buildings thereon, erected and built situate, lying, and being, at Borah Bazar Street, within the Fort Walls of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 16, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 456, and which said piece of Ground admeasures seven hundred and twenty-six square yards, be the same little more or less, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Public Road, called Borah Bazar Street aforesaid, on or towards the West partly by an open piece of Ground devoted to charitable purposes, and partly by the house of Pallonjee Jamsetjee, on or towards the North by a Lane which now is, and at all time hereafter shall be used and enjoyed as a thorough fare, and on or towards the South by Lot No. 2 and 3.

LOT No. 2.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Land, or ground, situate with the Town Walls of Bombay, in a street commonly called or known by the name of Borah Bazar Street, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-five square yards, or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Public Road, Called Borah Bazar Street, aforesaid, on or towards the West by Lot No. 3, on or towards the North by Lot No. 1, and on or towards the South by property belonging to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, and which said piece of Land is numbered 455 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue.

LOT No. 3.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, situate within the Town Walls of Bombay, in a street commonly called or known by the name of Borah Bazar Street, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-seven square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by lot No. 2. on or towards the West by a place called "Thanuck," on or towards the North by lot No. 1, and on the South by the Hallalcore's passage, forming part of the adjoining property of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, and which said piece of Land is numbered 455 in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue.

The Plans of the respective Lots and the Conditions of Sale; subject to which the same are to be sold, can be seen at the Office of Messrs. FAITHFULL AND KEIR, No. 5, Forbes Street, or at the Office of the Auctioneers, three days before the sale.

Lots may be viewed between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M., on application to the Auctioneers.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 30th May 1862.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without Interest.

ON MONDAY, the 2nd June, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will hold at their Rooms, their usual sale of Piece Goods, Twist, &c.,—comprising
800 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
700 „ „ Longcloth.
560 „ „ Madapollams.
25 „ Superior Welsh Flannel.
And an Invoice of handsome Drawing Room Time Pieces.
50 Superior Portmanteus.
3 Sets Best Plated Mounted Buggy Harness.
3 „ „ Brass Mounted Buggy Harness.
1 „ „ Plated Mounted Double Harness.
2 Best Electro-plated 3 light Hanging Lamps.
5 Cases English Foolscap, 10 to 14 lb.
2 Bales Orange Twist.
1 Case white Jaconets.
1 Case figured Quilting.
On account of the Underwriters, landed ex Mary Shepherd.
MC & Co.—3 Cases Barley, each, 1 oz. Tins.
6 „ Berkley Cheese, each ½ dozen.
1 „ Preserved Mushroom, 6 oz. Tins.
1 „ Stewed „ 6 „ „
1 „ Oysters 12 „ „
1 „ Oxford Sausages 6 „ „
1 „ Vermicelly 12 Tins „
1 „ Tart Fruit 3 dozen
1 „ Vinegar 3 „
3 „ Sardines, each 100 ½ Tins „
2 „ Do. 200 ¼ „
1 „ Findon Haddock, 6 dozen Tins
1 „ Lobster 6 „
1 „ Morocco Leather 12 dozen
25 Doz. Liqueurs in quarts.
50 „ „ in pints.
1 Case Pickled Herrings 12 Jars.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BARQUE "LADY FRANKLIN."

ON TUESDAY, the 3rd June, at 3 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the Owners, the Barque *Lady Franklin*, of 511 Tons Burthen, or thereabouts, with her Masts, Yards, Sails, Anchors, Cables, &c. as she and they now lie in Bombay Harbour.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

ON TUESDAY, the 3rd June, 1862 at 4 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagees, and with the consent of Gunputrow Sudasewjee, the Mortgager, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, Stable, and a Bungalow, and Premises thereon built and situate partly at Girgaum Road, and partly in Aglery Street, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, bounded on the East by the Chawl belonging to Gunputrow Sudasewjee, on the West by the public road, called Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, on the North by the public street, called Agiaree Lane, and on the South by the house of Wasodew Luxumonjee, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 11, and by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 460, 30, and 132.

The above will be sold in three distinct lots, viz:—
Lot 1. Shall be the Premises assessed under No. 460
Lot 2. ditto ditto ditto „ 30
Lot 3. ditto ditto ditto „ 132

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Ginger Wine of Superior quality at Rs. 13½ per dozen.
Bernard & Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—
In quarts .... Rs. 13 per dozen.
In pints .... „ 7-8 „
CRAWFORD & Co.
No. 3, Marine Street, Bombay, 30th May 1862.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Mortgagee and with the consent of the Owner Hormusjee Manockjee Pouchkhanawalla.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on the undermentioned dates, the following five Houses, at Small Colaba, standing on the ground of Janardun Ballajee Shamsett at 4 o'clock P. M. on each day on the Premises, respectively:—

ON MONDAY, THE 2ND JUNE 1862.

LOT No. 1.—All that Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, No. 40, bounded on the East by the house of a Portuguese, West by the house of Nathoo Mangalia, North by public road, on the South by the road of the same.

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 4TH JUNE 1862.

LOT No. 2.—All that Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, No. 280, bounded on the East by public passage, West by the public road, North by a house of Mr. DaCruz, and the passage of the said premises, and on the South by a house of Mrs. Elizabeth Harrison, and the passage of the said premises jointly used.

ON FRIDAY, THE 6TH JUNE 1862.

LOT No. 3.—All that Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, No. 206, bounded on the East by a house of Hormusjee Manockjee and passage, West by a house of Mr. and Mrs. Gregory Marcus Joseph and passage jointly used, North by public street, and south by a piece of vacant ground of Mrs. Anna Maria Pereira.

ON MONDAY, THE 9TH JUNE 1862.

LOT No. 4.—All that Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House or Bungalow, with Out-Houses No. 208, bounded on the East by the public road, West by a private pathway facing the house of Mrs. Pereira, a Portuguese widow, North by the house of Mr. Marcus Joseph, and on the South by vacant ground adjoining to the house of Hormusjee Manockjee.

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 11TH JUNE 1862.

LOT No. 5.—All that Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, No. 204, bounded on the East by a house of Mr. Jones, West by a house of Mr. Leebschwager, North by the Bazar road, and on the South by a house of the said Mr. Leebschwager.

ALSO ON FRIDAY, THE 13TH JUNE 1862.

LOT No. 6.—All that Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, No. 197, standing on the Pasmadery ground of Hormusjee Manockjee, assessed under No. 197, bounded on the East by a vacant ground of Edaljee Nowrojee, West by a Bungalow of Mrs. Pereira, North by a Bungalow of Tucker Jairam Lawtha, and on the South by a public road.

ALSO ON MONDAY, THE 16TH JUNE 1862.

LOT No. 7.—All that piece or parcel of vacant ground situate at Small Colaba, assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 415, containing by admeasurement square yards, the annual produce of the ground rent is Rupees 182-8 annas per year.

Conditions and all other particulars will be made known at the time of sale.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
Auctioneer, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 30th May 1862.

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